

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XIII.—NUMBER 9.
WHOLE NUMBER 638.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1875.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR,
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.



The Remington Long Range "Creedmoor" Breech-Loading Rifle,

Price \$100.00---\$90 Without Pistol-grip.

Used by Major HENRY FULTON, Colonel JOHN BODINE, and L. L. HEPBURN, in the International Rifle Match at Creedmoor, Sept. 26th 1874 and Major FULTON, Colonel BODINE, General DAKIN, R. C. COLEMAN, and A. V. CANFIELD, Jr., of the American Rifle Team, that won the return Match, at Dublin, on June 29, 1875. (See Official Report of the International Match, published by the Amateur Rifle Club, just out—to any address, 50 cts.)



Creedmoor, 1874.

Major HENRY FULTON—The Way He Does It.

Score—800 yards.....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—58
900 ".....	3 4 4 4 3 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—57
1,000 ".....	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3—56
Total.....	171

(See Official Report of the International Rifle Match, published by the Amateur Rifle Club, just out—sent to any address, 50 cts.)



Dollvmount, 1875.

Col. JOHN BODINE—The Way He Does It.

Score—800 yards.....	4 4 3 4 4 4 0 4 2 4 4 3 4 4 4—53
900 ".....	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—50
1,000 ".....	4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 2 3 3 4—51
Total.....	154

(See Official Report of the International Rifle Match, published by the Amateur Rifle Club, just out—50 cts.)

ADDRESS

E. REMINGTON & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Military, Target, Sporting and Hunting Breech-Loading Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, Ammunition, Etc., Etc.

ARMORY, ILION, N. Y.

SALES ROOMS,

281 and 283 Broadway,

P. O. Box 3994/ NEW YORK.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLII.—NUMBER 9.
WHOLE NUMBER 633.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1875.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 23 Murray St.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,
President and Commander-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 86, WASHINGTON, October 2, 1875.

Uniform coats of the old pattern, when furnished with the proper facings, will be issued at the following prices:

For Infantry and Artillery, foot, at \$5.92 each.
For Engineers, Ordnance, Hospital Stewards, Ordnance and Commissary Sergeants, at \$6.24.

G. O. No. 87, WASHINGTON, October 3, 1875.

The soldiers' burial ground at Finn's Point, N. J., opposite Fort Delaware, is announced as a "National Cemetery" of the fourth class, in addition to those named in G. O. No. 51, of 1872, Nos. 3 and 53, of 1874, and No. 48, of 1875, from this office.

CIRCULAR, WASHINGTON, September 23, 1875.

At the request of Lieutenant E. Rice, Fifth Infantry, inventor of the trowel bayonet, the following manual for shelter-trench and pit exercise is furnished the companies supplied with the trowel bayonet, for the purpose of experimenting with it as a weapon: (This manual was published in full from Lieut.-Col. Rice's pamphlet in the JOURNAL of July 11, 1874, in an article on "Rapid Field Intrenchments." The only changes in the official manual are found in the fact that the battalion is deployed either in double or single rank, and that the front rank only works in the former case. The final fix bayonets and charge is also omitted.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1875.

Surgeon James F. Weeds—Died October 1, 1875, at Nashville, Tenn.

Captain George Lancaster, U. S. Army (retired)—Died September 26, 1875, at Bangor, Me.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, October 2, 1875.

Company E, Twenty-first Infantry, from Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., to Fort Vancouver, Wash. T.

Companies A, C, and E, Seventh Cavalry, from Fort Rice, D. T., to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

Company F, Seventh Cavalry, from Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to Fort Totten, D. T.

Company G, First Cavalry, from Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., to Camp Bidwell, Cal.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending October 4, 1875.

Wednesday, September 29.

Discharged.—Privates Ignatius B. Wilson and William S. McKean, General Service, U. S. Army, Fort Whipple, Va.; Albert Himan, Band of the Fifth Cavalry; Anthony E. Mennez, H. Twentieth Infantry.

Captain Samuel M. Whitside, Sixth Cavalry, will report without delay to the commanding officer Newport Barracks, Ky., to accompany a detachment of recruits under orders for the Fifteenth Infantry, in the Department of the Missouri. On the completion of this duty he will join his company.

Thursday, September 30.

Par. 4, S. O. No. 186, September 15, 1875, from this office, in the case of Captain J. M. J. Sanno, Seventh Infantry, is revoked, and he will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct a detachment of band, field-musicians, and mechanics, under orders for the Department of the Platte, and on the completion of this duty join his company.

Leave of absence for ten days, in addition to three months granted to the graduates of the Military Academy by Par. 181, Army Regulations, is granted Second Lieutenant Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Mrs. Sallie A. Ent with transportation from Savannah, Ga., to St. Paul, Minn., the cost of which will be deducted from the pay of her husband, Hospital Steward Geo. O. Ent, U. S. Army, in installments of ten dollars per month.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward Frederick P. Seclor, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and will proceed to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., on the 7th day of October, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Class Private Andrew S. Robertson, Com-

pany C, Battalion of Engineers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Captain W. R. King; First Lieutenants James Mercur, B. D. Greene; Second Lieutenants H. S. Taber, W. T. Russell, all of the Corps of Engineers. Second Lieutenant T. W. Symons, Judge-Advocate of the Court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

Discharged.—Privates Walter Eichen, F. Ninth Infantry; Patrick Wynne, alias Frank Smith, M. First Cavalry; Michael McDonough, I. Twenty-second Infantry.

Friday, October 1.

A Board of Survey, to consist of—Captain James G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster, First Lieutenant Charles E. Jewett, Tenth Infantry, will assemble at the Cavalry recruiting rendezvous, No. 6 Portland street, Boston, Mass., on the 6th day of October, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to inquire into and fix the responsibility for one Cavalry blouse, lined, reported deficient in a quantity of clothing invoiced by Capt. G. A. Hull, Military Storekeeper, and receipted for by First Lieutenant H. W. Lawton, Fourth Cavalry, recruiting officer. The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, on Saturday, October 2, 1875.]

Monday, October 4.

Major N. B. Sweitzer, Second Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers appointed to meet in Washington by S. O. No. 44, March 16, 1875, from this office, to decide upon a pattern and prepare specifications for the ambulance for Army use.

Discharged.—Second Class Private Michael Glynn, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, now at Benicia Arsenal, Cal. Recruit George C. Snow, Mounted Service, U. S. Army, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Chief Musician Gustav Oechsle, Band of the Third Artillery.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Thos. Riley, late private, Company L, Seventh Cavalry, with transportation from Milwaukee, Wis., to Washington, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

Captain H. C. Cushing, Fourth Artillery, will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct a detachment of recruits to Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on Tuesday, October 5, 1875.]

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. O. No. 69, Washington, September 23, 1875.

—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Newport Barracks, Ky., August 16, 1875, and of which Surgeon Ebenezer Switt, U. S. Army, is president, were arraigned and tried—Privates William E. Billings, Company C, Thirteenth Infantry, and Henry Burns, Company E, Second Infantry. Charge—"Desertion." Finding—"Guilty." Upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, the proceedings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing cases are set aside, and the prisoners will be released from confinement and discharged the service.

G. C.-M. O. No. 70, Washington, September 30, 1875.

—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., September 2, 1875, of which Surgeon John J. Milhau, U. S. Army, is president, were arraigned and tried—Private William Cooney, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, and Private Maud H. Middleworth, E. General Service Recruits, U. S. Army. Charge—"Desertion." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "To forfeit all pay and allowances, to be dishonorably discharged and confined at hard labor two years." Private Albert Ringhardt, F. Twenty-second Infantry. Charge—"Desertion." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "To forfeit all allowances and to be dishonorably discharged." The court is thus lenient in consideration of the mental imbecility displayed by the prisoner. Private William King, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army. Charge I.—"False swearing, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Finding, Charge I.—"Not Guilty." Charge II.—"Guilty." Sentence, "To forfeit to the United States fifteen dollars of his pay." The proceedings, findings, and sentences of the General Court-martial in the foregoing cases are approved, with the exception of the case of Private William King, on which the following comment is made:

The specifications to the first charge allege that the testimony of the prisoner, which is set forth in the specifications, was false. In pleading guilty to the specifications but not guilty to the charge (false swearing) he could not have intended to admit this allegation, and the court should have advised him to frame his plea more intelligently. As the findings stand, he is convicted upon the specification of having testified falsely, but acquitted of false swearing. In his statement to the court he explains the seeming discrepancy between his answers as set forth in the specification, and the evidence is regarded as failing to show any false or corrupt motive in his apparent self-contradiction. The acquittal upon the first charge is approved. Under the second charge the evidence is very unsatisfactory. The prisoner is an old soldier of sixteen years' service, and his discharges, covering a period of eleven years, were exhibited to the court, and showed him to have borne an excellent character. These charges against him—of the most serious of which he is acquitted—are evidently the result of a misunderstanding or a want of due examination on the part of his immediate superiors; therefore his conviction under the second charge is disapproved. The sentence is disapproved.

The General Court-martial of which Surgeon John J. Milhau, U. S. Army, is president, is hereby dissolved.

Military Academy.—The following is a list of cadets who were examined, found qualified and admitted to the West Point Military Academy on the 1st of September: William Harryman Rapley, District of Columbia; Lorenzo L. C. Brooks, Iowa; Hanson W. Brawder, Thomas Crouse, and James H. G. Wilcox, Kentucky; Thos. J. Lewis, Louisiana; Charles R. Noyes, Massachusetts; Edward H. Browne, Michigan; Edwin J. Jolley, Missouri; George L. Converse, Jr., and James E. Runcie, Ohio; James M. Brophy and Timothy B. Clemens, Pennsylvania; M. J. Jenkins and Allan R. Jordan, South Carolina; John L. Goodall and Edward T. Jones, Tennessee; John H. Woods and Charles F. Pearce, West Virginia; Theodore A. Bingham, Louis Garesche, Guy E. Huse, John G. Lugenbeel, William B. Reynolds, at large.

The following Congressional districts are not represented at the Academy by reason of the graduation of cadets or failure of candidates. Invitations to nominate persons to fill the vacancies have been sent to the members of Congress representing those districts, such nominations to be sent in before the 15th of April next. The Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth districts of Missouri; Second, Tenth, and Eleventh districts of Massachusetts; Third and Sixth districts of Louisiana; Second district of Arkansas; Third district of New Hampshire; Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh districts of New York; First, Third, and Sixth districts of New Jersey; Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fifth districts of Pennsylvania; First district of Rhode Island; Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth districts of Virginia; Fifth and Seventh districts of Wisconsin; Fifth and Eleventh districts of Ohio; Third and Fifth districts of South Carolina; Fourth district of North Carolina; Seventh, Eleventh, and Nineteenth districts of Illinois; First and Fourth districts of Indiana; Sixth district of Iowa; Third district of Kentucky; Third and Fifth districts of Alabama; First district of Connecticut; Second district of Florida; Eighth and Ninth districts of Georgia; Third and Fourth districts of Michigan, Montana, Arizona, and Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States. Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. The leave of absence for two months, granted Colonel Israel Vogdes, First Artillery, by S. O. No. 24, c. s., Headquarters Division of the South, is extended one month. (S. O. No. 54, September 29.)

2. Upon the recommendation of the Regimental Commander, First Lieutenant John P. Story, Jr., Fourth Artillery, is transferred from Company A to Battery B of that Regiment. (Ibid.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

First Artillery.—Capt. A. M. Randol was September 27 appointed to inspect at Fort Barrancas, Fla., certain subsistence stores, for which First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, A. C. S., is responsible, reported unserviceable on inventory dated 23d instant.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Seventh Cavalry.—Captain Myles Moylan was September 27 relieved from the further operation of par. 1, S. O. No. 175, c. s., from Department Headquarters, and ordered to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., for duty, awaiting the arrival of his company. Second Lieutenant W. S. Edgerly was same date ordered to report for duty with the detachment of recruits for the Seventh Infantry, now at Fort Snelling, Minn. (under orders for Fort Shaw, M. T.), and accompany it thence to his station, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.

The operation of so much of par. 6, of Department S. O. No. 182, c. s., as refers to Company F (Captain G. W. Yates's), Seventh Cavalry, has been suspended.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Telegraphic instructions were sent September 27 to the commanding officer Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., directing that Company H (Captain H. S. Howe's), be sent thence to Camp Hancock, D. T., for temporary duty.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon H. O. Paulding was September 29 relieved from duty at Fort Randall, D. T., and assigned to duty at Fort Ellis, M. T., relieving A. A. Surgeon W. C. W. Glazier, whose contract will then be annulled.

First Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Randall, D. T., October 7, for the trial of Private John Summers, Company K, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel; Captains R. E. Johnston, Fergus Walker, G. S. Gallupe, W. N. Tisdell; First Lieutenant R. G. Heiner; Second Lieutenants F. H. Edmunds, H. C. Johnson, M. P. Maus. First Lieutenant Allen Smith, Judge Advocate.

Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was October 1 granted First Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, First Infantry (Fort Randall, D. T.), with permission to go beyond the limits of this Military Department.

Seventh Infantry.—Telegraphic instructions were sent October 2, directing that upon the arrival at Fort Buford, D. T., of the detachment of recruits for the Seventh Infantry, they be reported to the commanding officer for duty at that post during the winter, the low stage of water in the upper Missouri making it impracticable for boats to reach Carroll—the shipping point for Montana.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Fifth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, was September 27 granted First Lieutenant F. D. Baldwin (Fort Leavenworth, Kas.)

Fifth Cavalry.—Private William Reid, Company A, who is reported to be insane, was September 25 ordered to be sent to the Washington Asylum.

Leave of absence for fifteen days was September 25 granted First Lieutenant E. W. Ward, Fifth Cavalry (Fort Wallace, Kas.)

Commissary Department.—In order to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him, Captain J. H. Gilman, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Missouri, was September 29 ordered to transfer his duties as inspecting officer of Indian supplies to Captain F. F. Whitehead, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army. In addition to this duty Captain Whitehead will, during the absence of Captain Gilman, take charge of the office of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Robert E. Smith, U. S. Army, was September 29 ordered to report by letter to the commanding officer District of New Mexico, for assignment to duty.

Surgeon T. A. McParlin, U. S. Army, was September 28 relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and ordered to Santa Fe, N. M., to relieve Surgeon J. P. Wright, U. S. Army, in the duties of Chief Medical Officer of the District. Surgeon Wright, on being relieved, will repair to Fort Leavenworth and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

Fort Leavenworth.—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, were discharged from the U. S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on the date set opposite their respective names: John C. Swartwout, October 1; John Gilmore, October 2; Joseph S. Knowles, October 3.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Third Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month was September 28 granted Colonel J. J. Reynolds.

The Indians.—From the "Great Council Ground on White River, Neb., September 21, the *Herald* correspondent writes that on the 20th the Grand Council of the Commissioners of the President and the Sioux nation of Indians was opened. General L. P. Bradley undoubtedly came here for the purpose of studying the situation and providing for its military necessities. A courier was sent to Camp Robinson, near the Spotted Tail Agency, with an order for Colonel Mills' company to march here at once. Colonel Mills took command of his own and Captain Egan's companies of cavalry, which yesterday formed the escort of the commission. Fifteen infantrymen of the Ninth Regiment form a guard which will camp upon the council ground until the council closes. They are commanded by Lieutenant Stemple." W. B. Allison, Chairman of the Commission, in a report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated September 21, says: The Sioux Commission arrived here on the 4th day of September. We were unable to secure the opening of the Grand Council until yesterday, the 20th. The place of the council is eight miles distant from the Red Cloud Agency. This makes it necessary that for a time—probably ten days—all rations to the Indians must be issued from this agency. The following is a list of visiting Indians as far as we can ascertain from the agents: Cheyenne Agency, 3,000; Standing Rock Agency, 1,000; Santee Sioux, 50; Fort Thompson Indians, 30; Lower Yankton, 80; Lower Brulé, 300; Indians attached to no agency, 30.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Tenth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for days was September 24 granted First Lieutenant F. G. Smith (Denison, Texas).

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—First Lieut. H. B. Quimby, R. Q. M., and Second Lieutenant C. L. Hodges, were September 20 detailed as additional members of the General Court-martial instituted by par. 2, S. O. No. 77, and par. 3, S. O. No. 130, c. s., from Department Headquarters.

Eighth Cavalry.—Captain G. W. Chilson, was September 20 ordered to proceed, via Galveston, Texas, and Brashear City, La., to Fort Brown, Texas, reporting on arrival to the commanding officer District of the Rio Grande.

San Antonio.—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene in San Antonio, September 22. Detail for the court: Captain E. E. Sellers, Tenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon M. K. Taylor, Medical Department; Captain Herman Schreiner, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenants Placidus Ord, Nineteenth Infantry; W. T. Duggan, Tenth Infantry. First Lieutenant A. M. Raphael, Eleventh Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Pay Department.—Major A. E. Bates, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was September 15 ordered to proceed to Fort

McKavett, Texas, and pay the troops on the 31st of August muster. Upon the completion of this duty he will return to San Antonio.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for two months was September 31 granted First Lieutenant William Stanton (Fort Macon, N. C.)

The leave of absence for twenty days granted Captain A. C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery (Fort Johnston, N. C.), by par. 2, S. O. No. 127, c. s., from Department Headquarters, was September 27 extended ten days.

Eighteenth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Charles R. Paul was September 25 relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened by par. 3, S. O. No. 130, c. s., from Department Headquarters.

First Artillery.—First Lieutenant D. D. Wheeler was September 23 ordered on the expiration of his leave of absence to report to the commanding officer, Summerville, S. C., for temporary duty until October 1, when he will join Battery K, First Artillery, to which he has been assigned by S. O. No. 37, c. s., Headquarters of the Army. This order to take effect from the 20th instant, the date of the expiration of his leave.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon E. W. DuBose, U. S. Army, was September 24 ordered to proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Leave of absence for ten days was September 21 granted A. A. Surgeon J. M. Kollock, U. S. Army (Chattanooga, Tenn.), provided he furnish a suitable substitute during his absence.

Pay Department.—Major W. B. Rochester, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was September 21 ordered to proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, on business connected with the Pay Department.

In accordance with instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, of the 31st ultimo, Major H. B. Reese, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was September 1 relieved from duty at Charleston, S. C., and will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and take station thereat. Major W. P. Gould, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was same date assigned to duty permanently at Charleston, S. C.

Leave of absence for ten days was October 1 granted Colonel Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster-General, U. S. Army (Louisville, Ky.)

Atlanta.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Atlanta, Ga., September 7. Detail for the court: Major William H. Brown, Eighteenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, U. S. Army; Captains Edgar R. Kellogg, Eighteenth Infantry; William Falk, Second Infantry; First Lieutenants James Miller, Second Infantry; George S. Hoyt, Eighteenth Infantry. Second Lieutenant John E. Waring, Second Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic for the week ending October 5, 1875: Assistant Surgeon F. L. B. Monroe, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant John M. Baldwin, Fifth Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Lewis, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Clinton B. Sears, Engineer Corps; Captain W. McK. Dunn, Jr., Second Artillery; Second Lieutenants H. A. Irgens, Seventh Infantry; S. S. Leach, Engineer Corps; Lieutenant H. W. Willard, Engineer Corps; First Lieutenant C. P. Rodgers, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant M. C. Wessells, U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Wessells, U. S. Army; Colonel J. J. Reynolds, Third Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon J. H. Janeway, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant H. T. Reed, First Infantry.

Fifth Artillery.—Major George P. Andrews was September 28 relieved from duty at Fort Warren, Mass., and ordered to proceed to, and assume command of, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Colonel David S. Stanley was September 20 ordered to proceed to make a thorough inspection of the following posts, and the companies of his regiment stationed thereat: Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Fort Brady, Mich.; Fort Gratiot, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Mich.; Fort Porter, N. Y.

Fort Monroe.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., October 7. Detail for the court: Major John C. Tidball, Second Artillery; Captains James W. Piper, Fifth Artillery; John H. Calf, Second Artillery; First Lieutenants Frederic C. Nichols, First Artillery; Luigi Lomia, Fifth Artillery; Ramsay D. Potts, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant Edward T. Brown, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant Edward Davis, Third Artillery, Judge-Advocate.

Medical Department.—The leave of absence granted Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, U. S. Army, was October 2 extended twenty days.

Fort Independence.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Independence, Mass., October 6. Detail for the court: Major Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery; Captains David H. Kinzie, Fifth Artillery; James R. Kelly, Third Artillery; First Lieutenants Benjamin K. Roberts, Fifth Artillery; Joseph M. Califf, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant Charles Sellmer, Third Artillery. Second Lieutenant David S. Denison, Fifth Artillery, Judge-Advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Fourth Artillery.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at San Francisco, Cal., September 23, of which Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox, Twelfth Infantry, is president, and Major H. P. Curtis, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, Judge-Advocate. Captain E. A. Bancroft, 4th Artillery, was arraigned and tried, and found guilty. Charge—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." The specification alleged that the accused having while engaged in a battalion drill, given to his company a command not in compliance with the requirements of Upton's Revised Infantry Tactics, which it was his duty to follow implicitly, but a command differing therefrom, and therefore erroneous and inappropriate, and being therefore officially informed and corrected in his said error by Captain C. B. Throckmorton, his superior and commanding officer, did then and there behave in an improper, unbecoming, and unofficerlike manner, by giving his subsequent commands to his company in an unusually loud and angry voice, and in a manner subversive of discipline, and openly disrespectful and offensive to his commanding officer. This in the presence and hearing of the officers and enlisted men of Companies A and M, Fourth Artillery, then at battalion drill at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on the day above alleged. Finding and sentence, "To be reprimanded by his Post Commander."

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, Cal., September 29. The following officers of the Fourth Artillery were detailed for the court: Major Charles H. Morgan; Captain George B. Rodney; First Lieutenants Arthur Morris, John P. Story, Charles F. Humphrey, Sidney W. Taylor, Edward S. Chapin. First Lieutenant W. Howe, Judge-Advocate.

Leave of absence for one month was September 22 granted First Lieutenant Jacob E. Bloom, Fourth Artillery, now at Alcatraz Island, Cal., to take effect when his services can be dispensed with by his post commander.

End of the Indian Expedition.—The expedition organized under S. O. No. 99, c. s., from Department Headquarters, was terminated by S. O. No. 110, September 27. Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Elliott, after dispatching the troops to their several destinations, will return to Benicia Barracks, and resume command of that post. Company C, First Cavalry, will proceed to Camp McDermitt, and resume its duties at that post, relieving Company F, Twelfth Infantry. First Lieutenant Edward Hunter and fifteen men of Company D, First Cavalry, will proceed, with all the horses of that company, to take station at the Presidio until it is safe for them to go to Benicia Barracks. Captain E. V. Sumner and the remainder of the company with the expedition will return to Benicia Barracks and resume their duties at that post. Company I, First Cavalry, is attached to the garrison at Camp Halleck, Nev. Battery B, Fourth Artillery, will return to its station at the Presidio, by rail from Halleck Station. Companies C and I, Twelfth Infantry, under the command of the senior officer, will proceed to Angel Island, for duty. As soon as Company F, Twelfth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Camp McDermitt, Nev., it will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for duty. A. A. Surgeon George M. Kober, U. S. Army, will return with Company C, First Cavalry, to Camp McDermitt, and resume his duties at that post. Assistant Surgeon W. L. Newlands, U. S. Army, and Hospital Steward Henry Kucken, U. S. Army, will accompany Battery B, Fourth Artillery, to the Presidio. Assistant Surgeon Newlands will then report in person to the Medical Director to settle his accounts at Yerba Buena Island. Hospital Steward Kucken will report to the commander of the Presidio for duty until further orders. A. A. Surgeon W. H. Baldwin, U. S. Army, will accompany Companies C and I, Twelfth Infantry, to Angel Island, and then report in person to the Medical Director in San Francisco for the annulment of his contract. A. A. Surgeon C. H. Steele, U. S. Army, will report to the commanding officer of Camp Halleck for duty at that post.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

First Cavalry.—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., October 13. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains David Perry, Joel G. Tremble; First Lieutenants Albert G. Forsa, Frank K. Upham, Henry N. Moss; Second Lieutenants Frederick K. Ward, Peter S. Bonus. Second Lieutenant William H. Miller, Judge-Advocate.

Twenty-first Infantry.—First Lieutenant George W. Evans, Regimental Adjutant (Fort Vancouver), was September 21 ordered to report in person at Department Headquarters, and return to his station.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.

Sixth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant C. G. Gordon was September 14 on account of sickness, relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial ordered to reconvene at Camp Grant, A. T., and Captain C. M. Bailey, Eighth Infantry, detailed as a member.

Camp Verde.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Verde, A. T., September 20. Captain H. M. Cronkrite, Assistant Surgeon, and the following officers of the Eighth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains G. M. Brayton, Charles Porter; First Lieutenants Gordon Winslow, John O'Connell. Second Lieutenant John McE. Hyde, Judge-Advocate.

Base Ball.—Score of a game of base ball played September 26, between Fort Bridger nine and Uintah

nine, both clubs composed of members of Companies H and K, Fourth Infantry:

PORT BRIDGER.	R. O.	UINAH.	R. O.
Proctor, C.	7 0	Keley, P.	1 4
Brine, P.	3 5	Brown, C.	2 5
Sullivan, 1st b.	1 4	Wolf, 1st b.	2 5
Weston, 2d b.	2 4	Hamilton, 2d b.	3 4
Morton, 3d b.	3 4	Buchanan, 3d b.	2 2
Neff, J. F.	1 5	Thompson, ss.	1 3
Conell, C. F.	2 5	Riley, J. F.	2 2
		Lee, C. F.	2 2

We were short two men.

Total.....	19 27	Total.....	15 27
Innings.....	1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th		
Port Bridger.....	1 1 2 1 2 6 4 1 1-19		
Uintah.....	2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2-15		

Umpire—Mr. Sullivan, of Fort Bridger.
Scorer—Tibbets. Time of game—Two hours and 40 minutes.

The Fort Bridger nine played five games and lost none, both with civilians and military clubs, with the following result: Fort Bridger, 24; Uintah, 29. Fort Bridger, 58; Uintah, 18. Fort Bridger, 47; Evanston, 31 (civilians). Fort Bridger, 31; Uintah, 19.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

We have given elsewhere a condensed account of the very successful meeting of this army. The speeches of the greatest interest we print below:

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SPEECH.

COMRADES: It always affords me much gratification to meet my old comrades in arms of ten to fourteen years ago, and to live over again in memory the trials and hardships of those days—hardships imposed for the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. We believed then and believe now that we had a Government worth fighting for, and, if need be, dying for. How many of our comrades of those days paid the latter price for our preserved Union! Let their heroism and sacrifices be ever green in our memory. Let not the results of their sacrifices be destroyed. The Union and the free institutions for which they fell should be held more dear for their sacrifices. We will not deny to any of those who fought against us any privileges under the Government which we claim for ourselves. On the contrary, we welcome all such who come forward in good faith to help build up the waste places, and to perpetuate our institutions against all enemies, as brothers in full interest with us in a common heritage. But we are not prepared to apologize for the part we took in the war. It is to be hoped that like trials will never again befall our country. In this sentiment no class of people can more heartily join than the soldier who submitted to the dangers, trials and hardships of the camp and the battle field, on which ever side he may have fought. No class of people are more interested in guarding against a recurrence of those days. Let us then begin by guarding against every enemy threatening the perpetuity of free Republican institutions. I do not bring into this assemblage politics, certainly not partisan politics, but it is a fair subject for soldiers in their deliberations to consider what may be necessary to secure the prize for which they battled. In a Republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us as a free nation. If we are to have another contest in the near future of our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition and ignorance on the other. Now in this Centennial year of our national existence, I believe it is a good time to begin the work of strengthening the foundation of the house commenced by our patriotic forefathers one hundred years ago at Concord and Lexington. Let us all labor to add all needful guarantees for the more perfect security of Free Thought, Free Speech, and Free Press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, and of equal rights and privileges to all men irrespective of nationality, color or religion. Encourage free schools and resolve that not one dollar of money appropriated to their support, no matter how raised, shall be appropriated to the support of any sectarian school. Resolve that neither the State nor nation, nor both combined, shall support institutions of learning, other than those sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good, common school education, unmixed with sectarian, pagan, or atheistical tenets. Leave the matter of religion to the family altar, the church, and the private school, supported entirely by private contribution. Keep the church and State forever separate. With these safeguards I believe the battles which created "The Army of the Tennessee" will not have been fought in vain.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S REMARKS.

COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE: There is no spot in America where the soldiers of this Union or the soldiers of this army could receive a more hearty welcome than in the capital of this patriotic State. (Cheers.) And there is a reason for that, my fellow citizens of Iowa and of Des Moines. The men of this army coming from adjoining States are allied to the people of Iowa in locality, in interest, and in that patriotic feeling which caused this State to send to the field ten years ago so many thousand of soldiers splendidly equipped. I said a year ago, when the question was discussed as to the location of our meeting for the present year, I said that you, my comrades, would have a hearty greeting in Iowa's capital, and what has occurred to-day has assuredly proved to you that my assertion was true.

Fellow citizens of Iowa, of Des Moines, we all, as soldiers of this army, thank you for coming to join

with us in these exercises to-day and to-night. Ten years have elapsed since the war. We have now met to clasp hands in friendship, and to talk of all the past scenes, and speak of those fields on which we fought and tried to do our duty for the right. We thank you for our good meeting here and for assisting us in doing honor to these two commanders of our army who are with us to-night, that army which never lost a battle—Grant's first army—the Army of the Tennessee.

I do not propose to inflict upon you a speech, nor do you desire to be wearied with one, but I simply close by saying that as a citizen of Iowa, and as a member and soldier of that army, and for my comrades, I thank you most sincerely for this most graceful reception.

General Belknap also delivered the address of welcome to his comrades which follows:

COMRADES: The meetings of this society, an association formed in the field, and gathering strength and interest with time, have served to reunite comrades long separated, and to revive recollections of those days when common danger united our hearts together. But to some of us this reunion has rare interest. The State of Iowa, our own home, young in years, strong in power, abundant in resources, faithful in its engagements, sure in progress, and pure in patriotism, has given you a warm and heartfelt welcome; true, frank, and honest, and as broad as are its prairies. Remembering, as many of us do, that we had the privilege of being enrolled among the 75,000 that the State sent to the field to fight for the right, and that the large majority of the men whose names are on the rolls of its soldiery, were in that Army which never lost a battle—the Army of the Tennessee—it may be pardonable in me who has been twenty-four years a citizen of that State, and whose entire manhood has been passed among its people, to feel an especial pride in this reunion in its capital. I know that its citizens who have given you such a warm and cheerful greeting will allow me to add my thanks to theirs for your acceptance of their hospitality, their hearts, and their homes. Upon the records of the War Department are reports made by Captain James Allen and Lieutenant A. Lee, of the dragoons, who, under the orders of Major Stephen W. Kearney, made tours of exploration through the then unknown region bordering on the Des Moines River. Their letters are of great interest. The tour was made in the year 1835. The land was then a wilderness; the country was then unknown, and danger was often in the way. But they found a country beautiful in its loneliness and unparalleled in the fertility of its soil. There were few settlers then. The feet of white men had scarcely made a trail in the grass that covered the vast domain through which they made their uncertain way. Not a half century has passed since then, but the results of the labors of these comparatively few years appear as the work of lengthened time. The solitudes of immemorial ages now "blossom as the rose." Streamlets, which then only coursed through forest and unplowed prairie, now are shadowed from their banks by populous towns, made noisy by mills and machinery, giving evidence of a thriving trade. Here on this spot, where there were no evidences of civilized life, now dwell an educated and cultured people. A city exists of intelligence, of political and social prominence, and celebrated for refinement and material prosperity; to this land of promise the people give you welcome and greeting, which from them soldiers who so nobly did their duty can always claim.

The State of Iowa, in her devotion to the Union and in her faithful adherence to the principles which demand its preservation, is conspicuous among her sister States of the northwest. In 1846 she sent into service for the Mexican war 344 of her pioneers. The offering was small, but, as in her life, her motives were pure and patriotic. We remember with pride the time when Iowa gave up her sons by thousands to the cause of our common country. Then were family circles broken never to be reunited, but the drum-beat sounded through the valleys and prairies of the northwest in the ears of true men, who were willing to make any sacrifice. From the farm, from the shop and the school, and from the cherished fireside they came to place their names upon those rolls which will be honored for all time, and as far as the most unselfish devotion to home and country can achieve that end will make their fame immortal.

We remember the zeal with which our young men, as our sturdy volunteers, came to the front. The ten long years which have elapsed have not dimmed our recollections. Those pages of our history which record the part taken by the men of Iowa in the nation's campaign for freedom will be read by coming generations with the intensest fervor of patriotic pride. The boys of that era soon became the men of the war, untaught in military art, skilled only in the pursuits of the laborer, the artisan, and the agriculturist; yet this volunteer soldiery taught the world a lesson by their self-denial, their ready adaptation to the rules of military discipline, by their courageous demeanor and heroic faith. The fields where many of them fell have long since been overgrown with weeds. Far away from family and friends the early dead sank to rest, as rough but loving hands gave them a soldier's burial; but they are remembered still. Years have gone by, but those who are left love to tell of the deeds of these cherished heroes. Here and there is found an unused musket or a rusty sword. Left as a relic of the honored past, it is guarded with the kind care of true affection. The children of to-day and of coming years will listen with unwearied patience to the stories told to them of the clear faith and unflinching bravery of Iowa's volunteers.

"Fear not for them. On these lower fields
Let us labor with arms unstained,
That we may be worthy to stand with them
On the shining heights they've gained.
We will meet and greet in closing ranks
In time's declining sun,
When the bugles of God shall sound recall,
And the battle of life is won."

History recites the stories of those who, in times of trial, have placed themselves in the front; but history makes no more illustrious mention of patriotic deeds than that which the privates of the Union Army marked out for themselves day after day, and to the end. They returned home conquerors, to receive the glad approval of the people. In quiet, without commotion, their guns were stacked, their banners were furled, and their walks thereafter were walks of peace. The Army of the Tennessee was made of such men: the battalions sent out by Iowa were of that mold and metal. They made their mark under the leadership of those whom, here to-night, we rejoice to honor—all Western men—Logan, Howard, McPherson, Sherman, Grant. Two, and the foremost of all, are here to-night. Another, who fell in the heat of battle, looks approvingly down upon us from the living canvas, and we rejoice that history will say of us that we belonged to the Army of the Tennessee, an army which gave to our armies a captain and to the nation peace.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

In response to the fourth regular toast, "The March to the Sea! Happy in its conception; fortunate in its leader; glorious in its results," General W. T. Sherman thus responded:

COMRADES: I wish that your committee had assigned this toast to some one else. It seems almost too personal to be attempted by me, but the subject is one in which I naturally feel great pride, and, therefore, notwithstanding the delicacy of my position, I must respond at the command of the committee and by your outspoken "call." No matter to whom history may assign the credit of its conception, the subject has passed into the annals of our country, and its details command the eager attention of all, especially of the "Army of the Tennessee," that bore so conspicuous a part in it.

The "March to the Sea," as it is popularly termed, forms a sort of epic in the history of the civil war. By some it is believed to have begun at the very outset of the war in the West. When Grant moved from Cairo, to Paducah and Donelson, he was pointing towards "the sea;" and so, too we went on to Shiloh and Corinth, where the Army of the Tennessee turned aside for a time to Memphis and Vicksburg, in order to secure the flow of the Mississippi "unvexed to the sea." But this great result established, this Army at once returned to Chattanooga to resume the original path. In like manner when Rousseau's Legion crossed the Ohio from Jeffersonville by the aid of lanterns, and marched out to Muldraugh's Hill, he too was marching towards the sea; and so with Buell to Nashville, Rosecrans and Thomas to Murfreesboro, Chattanooga and Chickamauga, all were upon the great central line, pointing towards the sea. But it was not till the spring of 1864, when the lateral issues had been settled, and the three great armies of the centre had united at Chattanooga, that the real great march was actually begun, and prosecuted to a successful conclusion.

We found ourselves victors in the city of Atlanta, simply a city of manufactures in central Georgia, with long lines of roads to guard, to obtain the food and stores needed by the throng of men and animals. Up to that day it had been the habit of all our armies to guard and protect all captured cities, such as Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans, and Nashville. Commerce and the arts of peace had been encouraged behind our conquering armies. A division was detached here, a brigade there, and regiments by the hundred everywhere, so that victory simply absorbed and weakened the real armies. We were actually playing into the hands of our enemies. We had tried kindness in every form, but it seemed wasted, and I became convinced that a change of policy was wise, necessary, and justified by all the rules of war. Therefore, I concluded not to hold Atlanta, but to destroy its roads and vital parts, to divide our forces, leaving one part with the venerated Thomas to defend Tennessee, and with the other to go on to the sea.

It matters little to me who first conceived the idea. It may have occurred to hundreds and thousands, but on me rested the responsibility, and on me would have fallen all the odium of failure. For a full comprehension of the case we must let our minds revert to that period of time. What was the general situation of the whole country? Either moiety of our Army at the West was regarded as able to cope with Hood's army, which in that vast country could and did take the invitation.

General Grant at the same time held Lee's army of Virginia as it were in a vice, inside of Richmond. He did not choose to assault the strong lines that compassed the place, because of the cost in precious human life; but when Hood turned to attack Thomas at Nashville, we, in Atlanta, stood free to march to the assistance of General Grant, so as to annihilate that last army of the enemy, which stood between us and peace.

Now, gentlemen, that "March to the Sea," so beautiful and poetical in thought, stands forth as an example for future armies and future generations. To be sure we had no immediate foe opposed to us worthy of our steel, but we all felt, and the world realizes the fact that we were making a vast stride toward the grand solution of a war that already had tried our courage and patience for nearly four years.

There is an old war maxim that an army cannot well operate more than a hundred miles from its base, because the mules, and horses, and train guards consume in coming and going, so much, that little is left for the army. In disregarding this rule we had to subsist on the country, that is, collect each day as we progressed enough food and forage for the Army. We had to depend upon the stores of our friends and enemies. (Applause and laughter.) Yes, now this phase of the case seems a subject rather of mirth than of serious moment; still it entered as an important element, controlling the question as to the route of march. The State of Georgia was then as now regarded as the keystone of the arch of the Southern Confederacy; that once shattered, the structure was bound to fall of its own weight; or in other words, the Confederacy was limited to the comparatively small space between the Savannah River and Richmond.

I appeal to you, living witnesses, if when we entered Savannah your hearts did not bound with joy, and if the first thought was not that peace and home were near? The whole nation too felt the thrill of victory. The way to Richmond was then open and certain, and there was an universal impatience to come to close quarters and to end the strife, which had existed too long. Certain it is, that this "March to the Sea" was "happy in its conception" and "glorious in its results," for it was a blow in the right direction, and at the right time.

Whenever I touch upon this topic the thoughts and feelings of the past return, and each incident swells out like the circling waves of the sea, till all the events

of the war are embraced. I did not want to be drawn into a lengthy speech, and ought not to have been called on at all. But I know there are persons here who expect me to touch on a matter, which I would avoid on a social occasion, were we not all alike concerned. I refer of course to the "Memoirs" of some of these very events, which I myself have published. (Prolonged cheering.) Yes, I have published a narrative of events in the civil war, wherein I was an actor or spectator, which I believe to be true every word, as seen or represented at the time, with a good motive, as I believe, as it was my duty to do, and that it will result in good. I have no apology to make or excuses to offer, and as I believe the time for history has come, I advise the living witnesses now to testify before the great tribunal of the world—at least those who do not fear the critics—that the whole truth may be manifest; for truth is consistent, and will in time vindicate itself.

I may have committed errors, I surely have made some omissions, and prudence would have dictated more; but now is the time, for hundreds and thousands of the actors are still alive, and the contemporaneous archives of the Government still remain to illustrate these great events. Here sits by my side a principal witness of all these matters (General Grant), to whose judgment I have ever deferred—and in this instance will again defer; for not only we, but the whole world has a right to have a knowledge of all the facts as they actually occurred, for they contain lessons for the millions now living, and for the hundreds of millions yet to come. Some persons have seen fit to criticize the route pursued in our "March to the Sea." They say we should have marched by way of Augusta instead of Milledgeville. The men who say this now did not say it then. When a thing has been done, it is easy enough to say it might have been done better some other way.

I was there on the spot, possessed of as much knowledge of the actual condition of affairs to our front as any one else. On me clearly devolved the selection of the route of "march," and I have no hesitation in saying that it was "fortunate" that we did not go by way of Augusta. The reasons then were known to many if not all of you, that we should feign on Macon to the right and Augusta to the left, compelling the enemy to divide his forces for their defence, whilst we passed between. We could not then afford to lie in siege before Augusta even for a week, because the necessity for food compelled us to move through new fields daily. Nor was Augusta of sufficient value to delay the great object an hour; indeed, remaining in the hands of the enemy, it compelled him to guard it again when we made the next march from Savannah northward, whereby we again diminished the opposition at those great rivers which crossed our path, where a few thousand men well handled could have delayed us for weeks and swelled the dangers and difficulties, already enough to make prudent and bold men shake their heads. I would not change the record if I could, and am perfectly content to leave time and the future to pass judgment on the wisdom or folly of the choice of routes. And I assert again, and with emphasis, that those who now contend that we should have marched to Richmond by way of Augusta and Salisbury, did not say so, or think so, then; but that it is an after thought.

I regret that I have thus been drawn to such a length, but it may not be amiss; since your secretary has informed us that the proceedings of all our meetings, including the next, will be reprinted into a single volume, of which I am very glad; for I know it will form a most valuable addition to the history of the war, though purporting to treat only on one of the number of great armies which grew up in its progress; and now in conclusion, whether the army that marched to the sea was fortunate or not in its leader, I regret that some one of the recent better generals had not stood in my shoes then; and still more that they are not in my shoes now. (Prolonged applause.)

SHERMAN'S LETTER TO SUTTER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
St. Louis, Mo., August, 1875.

Captain John A. Sutter:

MY DEAR FRIEND: A mutual friend has sent me a copy of your letter to him wherein you point out some errors in my "Memoirs" recently published. As you say, I have always been your ardent friend and admirer, and have on many occasions, in California and Washington, illustrated it by acts. I did not suppose my rapid sketch of early events in California would attract so much notice, and I freely and cheerfully apologize to you for using the word "tight," and I have instructed the publishers to erase the word and put in "enthusiastic." I always supposed the family that lived at the shanty at Coloma to have been Marshall's, but as you say it was Wimmer. I have also changed the word him to a—as it in fact makes little difference. As you well understand, I do not offer my "Memoirs" as a history, but rather as a picture of the country at that date, when you were all in all. Folsom and I were youngsters then, as compared with you and Mason, and we looked up to you as veterans and models. I have just glanced over the pages of the "Memoirs," and surely in every paragraph wherein your name occurs, except the careless one above quoted, I speak of you in honor and kindness. Be this as it may, I am ready at all times to bear testimony to the fact that the establishment of your fort in the Valley of the Sacramento was the forerunner to the wonderful history of California; that in early days your fort was the harbor and refuge for all immigrants, and that you impoverished yourself to help others, and that to you pre-eminently belongs the honor of preparing the way for the discovery of gold in California and setting up that important State. I am sure I did not

use the word "tight" in the offensive sense it might be construed by the general reader, but rather, as General Jackson said to an officer, "That one who had fought as he had done might get tight when he pleased." Still, if the word has given you pain, I apologize for it and immediately change it. Hoping that you may live long in the enjoyment of health, and the honors to which you are eminently entitled,

I am, most truly, your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

CAVALRY OF THE FUTURE.

From the concluding chapter of General Rodenbourg's History of the Second Dragoons, now in the press of D. Van Nostrand.

THE foregoing imperfect record of the experience of a cavalry regiment in the service of the United States gives some idea of what that arm is capable in similar regions and under like conditions.

Instead of losing its prestige and importance as an auxiliary in modern warfare—as some military pedants, unduly prejudiced in favor of some other arm, may claim—it has arrived at that period in its development when it is absolutely essential to the completeness of great military operations. Nay, we go further, and say that, with a large and well-organized cavalry command and a fair proportion of light artillery, a good general may go anywhere in a hostile country, accomplishing by its aid the greatest results.

For has he not the three great tactical bodies represented? Put improved small arms in the hands of such men as repulsed a part of Lee's infantry at Cold Harbor and Five Forks, and upon more than one occasion in the Shenandoah, and are they not a very respectable substitute for foot-troops?

Mount the same men, and behold the active, wiry, irresistible cavalry which, under Buford, Gregg, Torbert, Merritt, and Custer, on the one hand, and Stuart, Fitz Lee, Hampton, and Robertson, on the other, were, during four years of war, by turns victorious. Ten thousand such soldiers—formidable alike as horse or foot—require a peculiar leader: perhaps General Sheridan will furnish the recipe.

We have no idea that the cavalry of the future will displace regularly-organized foot-soldiers. With the natural attachment of our race to glorious traditions, the superb record of the infantry masses in recent great wars, and the reluctance of a nation to take the initiative in such an experiment, the last-named arm will continue to constitute the *pièce de résistance* at each bloody banquet which may be set before the nations of the earth, for years to come.

At the risk of being considered an enthusiast, and chimerical, we cannot resist the expression of our humble opinion that the principal obstacle in the way of supremacy for our favorite arm is the fact of its costly nature and the difficulty of keeping a large force of it, in time of peace, prepared for war.

Again, cavalry will seldom be used mounted in attacking well-organized bodies of infantry, formed in compact masses, and prepared with the bayonet to resist a charge of horsemen. Although history shows instances of successful charges under such circumstances, yet "it is not war." Opportunities are sure to occur in the course of a battle when the mounted troops may decide the issue, or improve an advantage, as a reward for discreet management previously.

The "coming" cavalry, in our opinion, will be essentially dragoons, and the prejudice still existing in European armies against such an "anomalous" organization will pass away before the progress of military enlightenment.

By proper instruction it may be adapted to any country, while its actual use will necessarily depend upon the physical conformation of its field of operation.

It should always be maintained as a separate organization, equivalent to a *corps d'armée*; never detached in bodies smaller than a brigade, to operate permanently with a larger infantry force; never weakened and demoralized by escort and orderly duty with other corps. For this latter very necessary service some of the best men, accustomed to the care of horses, might be selected from the infantry of the army in the field, and temporarily mounted, as was occasionally done during the civil war in this country.

To protect the front of an army in repose; to lead its advance; to skirmish with and "develop" the enemy; steal upon and "take" a hostile battery; pursue and harass the foe when partially disorganized or neglectful on the march; or, in case of reverse, to furnish the rear-guard, veiling from too inquisitive eyes and ears the movements of the slower infantry and artillery—all this is still expected of the dashing and tireless horseman. And when, "cutting loose" from the main army, he hovers around the enemy, destroys or obstructs his communications, captures his supplies, and returns full of news, and ready to take the war-path again at a "moment's notice," he is only doing that for which he was "created" (in a legislative sense), and which no other arm could possibly do so well.

The writer has not enumerated among the possible duties of mounted troops that they shall be competent to reconstruct (although they may destroy) railroad bridges; or, dismounted, repulse with their carbines three times their number of well-seasoned infantry; or (herding their horses) be metamorphosed into ship and house carpenters, masons, and laborers, to build quarters from material standing in the forest or buried in the earth, to be cut or quarried and hauled many miles by their own hands, and, withal, to be ready for instant Indian service or a visit from the inspector-general—naturally less ready for the inspection than the scout.

It is believed that the authorities have seen the folly and extravagance of employing so expensive an arm in performing duties pertaining to a Staff Corps, and that gradually, as the truest economy, the cavalry, at

any rate, will be exempted from duty so foreign to the purpose for which it was organized.

On the subject of the improvement of the cavalry the author says, under the headings of "Instruction" and "Mounting."

Establish a Cavalry School for Practice, to which all recruits should be sent as soon as practicable after enlistment. Quarters and stabling should be provided for one thousand men and two hundred and fifty horses. The staff of the School should consist of a superintendent (field officer), an instructor (captain), an adjutant (lieutenant), a surgeon, a quartermaster and commissary (lieutenant), and as many assistant-instructors (lieutenants), who should also command recruit companies) as the superintendent may deem necessary. The detail to be for two years. A competent swordmaster and veterinary surgeon should also be attached to the non-commissioned staff. The superintendent of the School to be selected from the field officers of cavalry, with reference to his ability to organize and discipline mounted troops, and not alone as a reward for long or distinguished service; the same rule to apply in selecting his subordinates, who should be taken from officers who have commanded companies in the field for periods amounting in the aggregate to one year. In addition, all newly-appointed officers of cavalry should serve at the School (as supernumeraries) for two months (at least) before joining their regiments. A permanent detachment of steady, well-set-up sergeants and corporals, detailed every two years from cavalry regiments, will constitute the regular garrison of the post for duty with the recruit companies, etc. This detachment to be mustered and commanded by the instructor.

The system of instruction to comprise the "School of the Soldier" to that of "the Squadron," all ceremonies, etc.; also a system of light gymnastics. Especial attention to be given to sabre exercise and target practice. Military etiquette and deportment should be carefully taught and enforced. Small detachments, under a commissioned officer, should frequently be led into the adjacent country and accustomed to the details of marches, scouts, outpost duty, etc. The most capable soldiers should be instructed and exercised in all the functions of non-commissioned officers; taught self-reliance, precision, and promptness, and, above all, the art of governing themselves and those placed under their charge. When not on duty, the men should be encouraged in all athletic exercises and amusements practicable. A suitable library and reading-room should form part of the equipment of the school. In the "School of the Soldier" more attention might advantageously be given to the promotion of celerity of movement and preparation for sudden emergencies. The promptness with which soldiers are made available in case of unexpected attack or any other "alarm" has been known to win more than one battle.

Is general obligation to military service something entirely new, either to the world in general or to this island in particular? or rather, is it not simply something very old under a new exterior—a *renaissance* of the old feudal and municipal system out of which our modern civilization has developed itself? The renowned English bowmen who fought at Crecy and Poitiers were not a whit more volunteers than were the Pomeranians or Saxons who fought at Gravelotte and Sedan; nor were they in any respect inferior as soldiers to the British infantry who fought at Busa-o, Vittoria, and Waterloo, and had been brought into the ranks through the agency of money and beer. This feudal system was no doubt inconvenient to kings and princes, who could only then bring a force into the field when the nobles and burghers brought them men and money. Gradually, and after long and severe struggles, the royal supremacy was established, mainly by the aid of hired soldiers, who were frequently foreign mercenaries, and partly also by that of the great towns and cities, which in their turn were gradually deprived of their independence in proportion as they themselves neglected the privilege and duty of personally fighting their own battles, and transferred both to hired mercenaries. On the break-up of the feudal system there followed what is known to military students as the Condottieri period, when, especially in Italy, the cradle of all modern municipal institutions, these hired forces frequently fought sham battles with each other, and sold for ready money the interests they had been hired to defend. And it was during this period that the ground was prepared and the foundation laid for standing armies which depended wholly on the royal authority. What lay historians call "breaking the power of the nobles" means, for the military man, the transition from the old system of territorial and national forces through the Condottieri period to the plan of maintaining standing armies of soldiers, whose services were purchased in detail from each individual recruit instead of *en bloc* from a military impresario.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

BREVET Brigadier General Ira Spaulding, who served with honor in the Army of the Potomac, in command of the Fiftieth New York Regiment, an engineer regiment, died on the 2d of October. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1818, and had an extensive experience and reputation as an engineer of railroads.

JAMES Lysaght Plunkett, formerly an officer of the Navy, died at the residence of his father in Brooklyn, October 6th. He entered the Navy as mate in 1858, and served with honor during the Rebellion as a master and mate.

THREE sailors from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, Va., arrived in New York: Oct. 4, on their way to the Albany Penitentiary, in charge of two officers. They have been convicted of mutiny.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Marion*, at Portsmouth, N. H., is expected to be ready for her officers about the 25th of November.

ENSIGN Joseph B. Murdock has passed the Board of Examiners for promotion to the next higher grade.

THE BOARD for the examination of midshipmen, ordered up for promotion, met at Annapolis on the 6th inst.

ENSIGNS George F. W. Holman and G. F. C. Salter have been examined by the Board in Washington, and passed for promotion to the next higher grade.

THE *Vandalia*, at Boston, is so far advanced as to be in a condition to be completed in two months should she be needed.

THE *Ossipee*, at Norfolk, is expected to be ready by the 16th of October for service, the *Plymouth* by the 23rd of October, and the *Canandaigua* by the 15th of next month.

DR. Samuel Westray Battle, of Tarborough, N. C., has passed for admission and received an appointment in the Medical Corps of the Navy as an assistant surgeon.

THE *Vermont* was put out of commission as a receiving ship on the 30th ult., and Captain Braine assumed command of the *Colorado*, which takes her place.

LIEUTENANT D. P. Mannix, U. S. M. C., has been ordered from Annapolis to Washington as member of the board for establishing a standard of clothing to be furnished the Marine Corps. Major John L. Broome is president of the board.

A BOARD consisting of Paymasters George A. Lyon, Worthington Goldsborough, and L. A. Frailey, convened at the Navy Department, on the 7th inst., for the examination of Passed Assistant Paymaster C. D. Mansfield and Assistant Paymaster C. H. Bartlett, preliminary to promotion.

ENSIGNS Chauncey Thomas, George W. Mentz, J. H. H. Nickels, and Masters A. P. Nazro, Charles P. Perkins, Newton E. Mason and Charles E. Colahan have passed the Board of Examiners at Washington, and have been recommended for promotion.

THE Spanish war vessel *Tornado*, which captured the *Virginius* and made trouble for us with Spain, has chased the *Uruguay*, formerly the *Octavia*, into Port Royal, Jamaica, where her cargo was embargoed. The *Uruguay* had previously landed guns, ammunition and other supplies for the Cubans.

HER Britannic Majesty's man-of-war *Bellerophon* continues to be an object of much interest at Newport, R. I. It is estimated that upward of 10,000 persons have been on board since her arrival. A steam tug is allowed to bring passengers from Newport. The ship will not leave Newport probably before the middle of the month. Her tender, the *Argus*, remains there also. A grand reception was to have been given on the 6th.

LAST week a large party of gentlemen from New York, including General Barnard and General Wright, of the United States Corps of Engineers, Prof. Thurston and Mr. Thurston, started by special train from Jersey City, on the invitation of Messrs. Clarke, Reeves and Co., of the Phoenix Iron Works, Phoenixville, to be present at the trial of a new system of elevated railroad which has been recently constructed by General Stone upon the grounds of the company at Phoenixville.

THE Court of Inquiry in the Spaulding-Pinney case, convened at Mare Island, Oct. 4th, have decided to hold their sessions with closed doors, owing to the fact that the evidence will involve a number of leading mercantile and financial houses, and might, in the present condition of affairs, cause serious embarrassment. Paymaster Spaulding asks the closest scrutiny of his official conduct.

THE decision of the case of Major James Lewis, U. S. M. C., who was granted leave from the Norfolk Navy-yard several months ago and ordered to report himself before a retiring board on the 25th of September, is being anticipated in naval circles with an interest unusual, and greatly heightened by the peculiar circumstances of the case. The partial or complete retirement of Major Lewis would promote Captain C. H. Hebb, now in California, First Lieutenant H. J. Bishop, and Second Lieutenant Green Clay Goodloe.

THE trial of safety valves, under the direction of Supervising Inspector General Burnett is being rigorously prosecuted at the Navy-yard, Washington. About fifty different valves, thus far, have been tested, and there are yet a number to be tried. The valve manufactured by Fletcher and Harrison, of New York, has given the best results so far. It lifted eleven times in ten minutes, with a variation of only two pounds pressure per square inch.

THE *Blue Light*, Commander Beardslee, has arrived at New London, and has been laid up. The special service under the Fish Commission is closed. During the summer the *Blue Light* has been steadily employed in exploring the waters of the Vineyard Sound, Buzzard's Bay and the Atlantic Ocean in the vicinity of the Islands of Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard and No Man's Land, and has made 169 hauls with dredges and trawls.

JOHN LUCAS, a seaman on board the *Colorado*, performed quite a gallant act on the 30th ult., for which he has been commended to the Navy Department. While the crew and recruits were going on board the *Colorado* from the *Vermont*, with their bags and hammocks, several of them fell overboard by the breaking of the gangway plank. One of them, Herman Peterson, could not swim, and was rapidly sinking when John Lucas promptly sprang overboard and saved his

life. The Secretary of the Navy has expressed his appreciation of the act in a complimentary letter to Lucas.

THE *Tuscarora*, Commander Joseph N. Miller, will be ready for sea about November 20, and will then be ordered to run a line of deep sea soundings from Honolulu to Brisbane, Moreton Bay, Australia. The casts will be made about fifty miles apart, unless the profile of the bottom demands more. She will then cruise among the islands of the Caroline, Gilbert and Marshall groups, and investigate the conduct of a man who is reported to have committed a number of piratical offences in that region, and has been engaged in kidnapping the natives, using the American flag to cover his offences. On the vessel's return from this cruise she will receive instructions to survey the west coast of Mexico and Guatemala.

THE *Despatch*, Commander Rogers, and the torpedo boat *Alarm* still remain at anchor in Newport harbor. A despatch to the *Herald* says: Lieut. Comdr Hoff has succeeded Lieut. F. M. Barber in the command of the last named vessel. Lieutenant Barber will shortly leave for Europe in company with Admiral Porter, for the purpose of getting an insight into the improvement of torpedoes and torpedo vessels in use in foreign navies. He is a great favorite with the Admiral, and during his long connection with the torpedo station has made numerous warm friends, who will be pleased to hear of his good luck. The official Board, consisting of Admiral Pennock, Captain Temple, Commander Brown and Lieutenant-Commander Marvin, is in session at the Torpedo station examining the graduating class.

THE sloop-of-war *Suwarra*, now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has been provided with a system of electric signal bells, as well as the electric fire alarm carried to the coal bunkers. This latter arrangement, which was for the first time in the history of the Navy supplied to the *Tennessee*, is an ingenious arrangement for indicating the appearances of spontaneous combustion in the bunkers. Should the temperature of the bunker rise to the danger point the circuit is closed, and a bell is rung in the executive officer's state room. Wires also lead from this officer's room to the master-at-arms, so that instant provision can be made on the berth deck for meeting the emergency of fire. The *Suwarra* has also been provided with permanent wires for use in connection with her torpedo outfit. A switch near the break of the poop allows any one of the four torpedoes to be fired at the pleasure of the commander. The *Tennessee*, which recently left this port, was the first vessel in the Navy ever provided with this arrangement.

REAR Admiral John J. Almy, Commanding North Pacific Station, was at Honolulu, in his flagship, the *Pensacola*, August 28. He reports that in compliance with General Orders of the Department the colors of the *Pensacola* were hoisted at half-mast the day previous throughout the day, and a gun fired at intervals of every half hour to the memory of the late ex-President Johnson. Rear Admiral the Hon. A. Cochrane, C.B., R. N., commander-in-chief of H. B. M. Naval forces in the Pacific, being present in his flagship the *Repulse*, and also the *Peterel*, very courteously followed the motions of the *Pensacola*, by both ships wearing the colors at half-mast, and also firing a gun every half hour. The Hawaiian flag over all the government buildings, the flags of the different foreign representatives and consulates were all at half-mast during the day following the motions of the American legation and consulate. The *Pensacola* was at Honolulu Sept. 19, and Rear Admiral Almy proposed to leave that place about the 25th of September for Lower California and the Gulf, and to be in San Francisco about the 1st of July next. He reports the officers and crew of the *Pensacola* in good health. With a complement of four hundred souls there had been but two deaths on board in two years.

ABOUT 1,250 men are employed in the Navy-yard, New York, a large portion of whom are at work on the new ship *Trenton*. The plank of the main walls is in place and bolted, and the decks are nearly framed in ready for planking. The ventilation of this ship is badly contrived, the skin ventilators coming out below the spar deck, by which means the odors of the bilge in close weather are inflicted upon the officers and crew. The new ship *Suwarra* has the same defect, and it seems a little singular the matter has not, in the interest of Naval Sanitary Science, received more attention than it has. The *Suwarra* is coaling, and will soon be ready for her destination, said to be the North Atlantic fleet. The *Intrepid* had a short dock trial, which does not seem to have been very successful, as the mechanics are still at work on the engines. Work on the *Colorado* continues, though the men have been transferred from the *Vermont* and the ensign and pennant of the latter ship, which were first hoisted for receiving duty over ten years ago, finally hauled down last week. The new building at the Cob wharf is approaching completion, and though rather an unsubstantial sort of structure, built mainly of old material collected in the yard, will answer a very good purpose in berthing recruits, and affording conveniences not obtainable in the receiving ship.

NAVY GAZETTE

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 1.—Lieutenant Walter Goodwin, to duty at the Hydrographic Office.

Medical Inspector Jacob S. Dungan, to the Brooklyn, and as fleet surgeon of the South Atlantic Station, per steamer of 23d inst. from Baltimore.

Medical Inspector Thomas W. Leach, to duty as a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board, Washington, D. C., on the 20th inst.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles D. Mansfield, and Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Bartlett, to examination preliminary to promotion on the 7th inst.

OCTOBER 2.—Assistant Paymaster Frank Plunkett, to duty as assistant to the officer at the Navy pay office, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Engineer James H. Perry, to the *Fortuna*.

OCTOBER 4.—Lieutenant Geo. A. Norris, to the Hydrographic Office on the 7th inst.

Assistant Engineer George C. Neilson and Cadet Engineer R. G. Denig, to examination for promotion.

Gunner Wm. E. Webster, to the Navy-yard, New York.

OCTOBER 6.—Lieutenant Charles E. Colahan, to the receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia, on the 11th inst.

Midshipman Ridgely Hunt, to the *Suwarra*, at New York.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Commander Henry de H. Manley, Lieutenant-Commanders Frank Wildes and Charles F. Schmitz, and Lieutenant Bloomfield McIlvaine, from the Torpedo Station on the 9th October next, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Geo. F. F. Wilde, from the Torpedo Station on the 9th October next, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. H. Davis, Jr., from the Torpedo Station on the 9th October, and ordered to the Naval Observatory on the 23d October.

Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Higginson, from the Torpedo Station on the 9th October, and ordered to report to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance for special duty.

Lieutenant-Commander B. P. Lamberton, from the Torpedo Station on the 9th October, and ordered to the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York, as executive, on the 10th October.

Lieutenant-Commander Joshua Bishop, from the Torpedo Station on the 9th October, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Lieutenant Wm. P. Randall, from the Torpedo Station on the 9th October, and ordered to the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston, on the 15th October.

Lieutenant Louis Kingsley, from the Torpedo Station on the 9th October, and ordered to the *Canandaigua* on the 16th October.

Lieutenant Nathan E. Niles, from the Torpedo Station on the 9th October, and ordered to the receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia, on the 15th October.

Lieutenant R. G. Davenport, from the Torpedo Station on the 9th October, and ordered to report by the 15th October to Rear-Admiral Jenkins, at Philadelphia, for special duty connected with the *Centennial*.

Lieutenant Geo. A. Bicknell, from the Torpedo Station on the 9th October, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office on the 15th October.

Lieutenant Wm. E. Swinburne, from the Torpedo Station, and ordered to the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York, on the 15th October.

Master A. C. Dillingham, from the Torpedo Station on the 9th October, and granted three months' leave from that date.

OCTOBER 1.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry L. Johnson, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York, on the 16th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant E. D. Tausig, from special duty connected with the *Darien* Survey, and also from the temporary command of the receiving ship *Relief*, and ordered to duty in the Department of Yards and Docks, Navy-yard, Washington.

Medical Director Samuel Jackson, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Medical Director Joseph Wilson, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director Chas. Martin, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, on the 30th inst., and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Medical Director F. M. Gannell, from duty as member of the Naval Medical Examining Board, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Washington, on the 20th inst.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Buel, from the Minnesota, and granted four months' leave.

Boatswain Thomas S. Collier has reported his return home, having been detached from the store ship *Onward*, at Callao, Peru, on the 1st September last, and has been granted leave of absence for three months.

OCTOBER 2.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. H. Craven, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the receiving ship *Independence* as executive.

Lieutenant Lambert G. Palmer, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the *Fortuna* as executive.

Lieutenant A. H. Fletcher, from the receiving ship *Independence*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Asiatic Station, per steamer of 16th inst. from San Francisco.

Chaplain Thomas A. Gill, from the receiving ship *Sabine*, and ordered to the Navy-yard and station at Portsmouth, N. H.

Sailmaker John Roddy has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Tuscarora* on the 23d ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 6.—Commander Francis M. Bance, from duty as light-house inspector, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward Hooker, from duty at the Naval Station League Island, Pa., and ordered to special light-house duty.

Lieutenant B. S. Richards, from the *Tuscarora*, and ordered to the *Benicia*.

Master M. D. Hyde, from the *Benicia*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Mates Samuel Gee and J. M. Creighton, from the *Triana* on the 30th ult., and ordered to temporary duty on board the *Fortuna* on the 1st inst.

PROMOTED.

Master Thomas N. Lee to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from January 23, 1874.

Master Charles P. Perkins to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from July 22, 1874.

Master Newton E. Mason to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 8, 1874.

Master A. P. Nazro to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 15, 1874.

Ensign George W. Mentz to be a master in the Navy from January 26, 1875.

Ensign Chauncey Thomas to be a master in the Navy from April 14, 1875.

Master Chas. E. Colahan to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from July 20, 1875.

Ensign J. A. H. Nickels to be a master in the Navy from November 20, 1875.

Ensign George F. W. Holman to be a master in the Navy from June 14, 1874.

Ensign Timothy G. C. Salter to be a master in the Navy from November 9, 1874.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander Chas. F. Schmitz for three months from October 9.

To Lieutenant E. H. Gheer for one month from October 13.

To Lieutenant Andrew Dunlap for one month from the 7th inst.

To Boatswain J. B. Aiken, at the Navy-yard, Washington, for two weeks.

APPOINTED.

George C. Lippincott, of Salem, N. J., an assistant surgeon in the Navy from September 28, 1875.

Cunningham W. Deane, of Richmond, Va., an assistant surgeon in the Navy from September 29, 1875.

Samuel Westray Battle, of New Carolina, an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from October 1, 1875.

REVOKED.

The orders of Commander F. R. Smith to command the *Fortuna*, and to proceed to Pensacola and report for duty at the Navy-yard at that place.

The orders of Gunner M. J. Dutcher to the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

REMOVED.

Passed Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Fitch to take effect December 31, 1875.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending October 6, 1875:

Charles Morck, sergeant Marine Corps, September 23, at Quarantine Station, Pensacola.

Robert W. Thompson, marine, September 27, U. S. S. *Pawnee*.

Wm. Lawrence, captain after guard, October 5, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOWES & COMPANY,
Bankers, No. 6 Wall st., N. Y., Transact
a general banking business and allow in-
terest on balances at the rate of Four per
cent. per annum. We solicit the patron-
age of Officers of the Army and Navy.
L. T. HOWES, F. A. HOWES,
LATE OF U. S. ARMY. LATE OF U. S. NAVY.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY.
21 Park Row, New York.
Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated ORANGE
brand of GUN POWDER. Recommended and used by Captain
A. H. Bogardus, the "Champion Wing Shot of America."
Orange Lightning Powder.
The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7. Packed
only in sealed one pound canisters. The coarser sizes especially
are recommended to owners of fine breech loading guns, giving
great penetration with very slight recoil.

Orange Ducking Powder.
For Water-fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed
in metal kegs of 6½ lbs. each, and canisters of 1 and 5 pounds.

Orange Rifle Powder.
This celebrated brand of Powder is more extensively used
than any other for both Rifles and Shot Guns. Sizes FG, FFG
and FFFG. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25, 12½ and 6½
lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb.

Military Powder.
The Military Powder made by this Company is extensively
used and highly approved by the U. S. Government, and ex-
clusively used by the Russian Government for their cartridges
made in this country.
MAMMOTH, CANNON, MORTAR, MUSKET and CART-
RIDGE Powder made to any desired standard. Packed in wood
or metal packages of 100 lbs. or less. Blasting, Mining and Ship-
ping Powder of all grades and sizes packed in wood or metal
kegs of 25 lbs.
Great care is taken in packing and casing Powder for export.
Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the Smith Electric Ma-
chine for exploding mines, sub-marine blasts, etc.
Address P.O. Box 2308, N. Y.

THOMAS H. NORTON,
Financial and Business Agent, U. S. A.,
No. 1160 MAIN STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.

Negotiates Loans, Buys and Sells all kinds of Securities,
makes advances upon Officers' accounts at reasonable rates, and
transacts a General Financial business. The interests of cor-
respondents carefully regarded, and their wishes promptly and
faithfully executed.

FRED. JULIUS KALDENBERG,
MANUFACTURER OF
AMBER GOODS, MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND
SEGAR HOLDERS.
Monograms, Portraits from Photographs, Crests and Pipes of
any Shape or Design Made to Order.
Sole agent for Bracher's French Briar root pipes, of which I
have an immense assortment.
N.B. By a New Process, Pipes are boiled so that the color
remains, no matter how much or how hot it is smoked.
Factory, 4 and 6 JOHN ST. Corner of Nassau and John sts.
P. O. Box 91. 6 Astor House, Broadway.
Send for Illustrated Catalogues. New York City.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS
Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated
Academy of the Visitation,
At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.
Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course,
Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and
Fuel, Stationery and Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$300
Piano Lessons, per annum..... 48
Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more
sisters, simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars,
apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.
REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-
General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George,
Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Bahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.
Army.

WILLIAM CONARD,
(Late Chief of Paymaster's Division, 4th Auditor's Office.)
Accountant and Claim Agent.
NAVAL CLAIMS A SPECIALTY.
Prize Money, Bounty, Pensions, Back Pay, etc.
All kinds of business attended to promptly, for moderate
charges.
P. O. Box 612. Office, 1437 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Give Vanity Fair a trial. See advertisement.

BALLOONING is being experimented upon in Paris
for the purpose of discovering what services aerial
navigation may render in warfare. A new balloon
ascended a few days ago from the Conservatoire des
Arts et Métiers, and was piloted by Col. Laussadat,
of the Engineer Corps, and another officer.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1875.

Office, No. 23 Murray Street, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual ex-
pressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.
The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX
DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, postage pre-
paid at this office. Remittances may be made in a Post Office
money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters' Paymas-
ters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the
order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of
these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered
letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever
requested to do so.

Subscribers changing their address, or renewing their subscrip-
tions from a post-office other than the one to which their paper is sent,
should be particular to state where their paper was last addressed.

Change of addresses will be made as often and whenever
required, upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes an-
nounced in the Orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no auth-
ority for changing the address of the paper.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve Lines Nonparel to an Inch Space.
Single Insertion.....\$0.25 per line space.
Four Insertions..... 0.80 " " "
Thirteen Insertions..... 2.00 " " "
Twenty-six Insertions..... 3.00 " " "
Fifty-two Insertions..... 5.00 " " "

EDITORIAL PAGE.

Advertising Column..... 40 cents per line space.
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
23 Murray Street, New York.

CREEDMOOR FALL MEETING.

THE result of the last meeting at Creedmoor, of
which we give a full summary in our National
Guard columns this week, is of more substantial
value than those of past years, in that for the first
time the different systems of military rifles now in
use have been fairly tried against each other in good
hands. In past years the want of skill of the contes-
tant lent the contests the appearance of a scrub race,
but the rise of skill in American military marksmanship
has been so rapid since the International Match
of 1874, that we now count our "cracks" by hun-
dreds, where they were only scores before. This
year we have had two good teams from Connecticut
and two teams from the U. S. Army—one of infantry,
the other of engineers. The Connecticut team in one
match used the SHARPS military rifle, cal. .44, and in
the other the weapon of Connecticut, the PEABODY,
.433 cal. The difference of execution between the
two weapons in the hands of the same men was
amazing. With the SHARPS .44 cal. the team of the
Second Connecticut took the ARMY AND NAVY JOUR-
NAL first prize, with 74 per cent. of the possible
score. With the PEABODY .433, they were beaten
out of sight by the REMINGTON Military, cal. 50,
their score being only 57 per cent. of the possible
total to 72 per cent. for New York. The second
score in the JOURNAL match was made with the
REMINGTON Military, .50 cal., with a lighter charge
and bullet than that in the SHARPS .44 cal., which is
really a Creedmoor barrel with military sights.
This score was only 2 points lower or 4-10ths of one
per cent. in the possible score. The Government
Springfield, in the first of these competitions, appears
as Nos. 10 and 15 in a list of 15 teams, being beaten
by the New York State Arm, just as signally as the
PEABODY. How much of this is owing to the poor
instruction of the infantry and engineers in firing is
not quite settled. One of two alternatives is open.
Either the U. S. Springfield is a weapon very inferior
to that used by the troops of the State of New York, or
else the system of target practice in use by the United
States is very inferior to that used by the New York
State troops. It must be understood here that these
conclusions are only as yet based on the performances
of picked teams, and may not prove so sweeping
when the average of large numbers of men comes to
be taken. The data for a judgment on the latter
question are at present wanting.

The advantages of small bore and high charges in
military rifles appear from the records of the match
to be very great. A system of handicapping was
adopted in the matches of the present year, for the
first time, to equalize the chances of the guns, but
the extra points given to the poorer guns do not
seem yet to be enough to make all fair. When
to the small bore and high charge is added the fur-
ther advantage of peep and globe sights with vernier
and wind gauge, the advantage is overwhelming.

A man looking out of a window would be struck
nine times out of ten at 500 yards off, by such
a gun in the hands of a skilful marksman,
judging from the number of bull's eyes
20 inches in diameter made at that distance
with Creedmoor by very many contestants. Were
such weapons issued to the picked marksmen of a
regiment, a battery of artillery going into action
would be in imminent danger at a quarter of a
mile off.

The standard of shooting has greatly improved
during the present meeting, especially in the short
range competitions with military rifles. Here, at
200 yards, in off-hand practice, the common military
rifle, of whatever calibre, appears to hold its own,
on account of its smaller weight and leverage. All
through the summer the New York State musket and
others have taken first rank against sporting
rifles in this species of competition, and the present
meeting is no exception to the rule. The cavalry
carbine at 200 yards proves inferior to the infantry
musket in accuracy, in spite of its greater handiness.
The difference of average between it and the musket,
as shown in the Judd Match and Cavalry Match,
taking only prize winners' scores—showing the
weapons to be in good hands—is over 7 per cent.
The musket scored an average of 28.3 points out of
35, the carbine 23.14 points out of 35. When we
remember that the summer's practice shows the car-
bine to be totally useless beyond 300 yards with the
short cartridge, it becomes an interesting question
whether, with the present condition of arms of pre-
cision, the carbine is not rapidly becoming an obso-
lete weapon, and whether cavalry, to develop its
full capabilities in the direction of mounted riflemen,
should not be armed with a weapon equal to that of
the infantry.

These and many other questions are suggested by
the last Creedmoor meeting, and must be answered
in due time. The advantages of the new system of
rifle practice over that pursued in the U. S. Army,
are shown in the inferiority of the regular regiments
competing. If their publication leads to increased
efforts in the Army towards developing a force of
fairly reliable marksmen, they will have accomplished
our most earnest wish. At present, a force of New
York State troops of the First and Second Divisions,
going into action against the troops of any other
State or of the United States, would start with a very
heavy advantage. Their fire would almost certainly
be twice or three times as effective at long or short
range as that of their enemies. The only troops on
the continent having the same advantages are the
Canadian militia, who would start with a force, in-
cluding their reserves, of nearly 100,000 men, all used
to target practice on the same system. Whether this
state of things is matter for congratulation to those
of our nation who cherish an idea of "manifest des-
tiny" towards the absorption of all North America by
us whenever we choose, we leave to others to decide.
It seems to people of plain common sense who know
the facts, as if it were high time for every State to
have a Creedmoor of its own, to make our military
forces effective as fighting units.

THE meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, noticed
last week, was very brilliant. It opened at Des
Moines, Iowa, on Wednesday, Sept. 29th, with a
salute fired by the BAKER Battery of Des Moines in
honor of the President, followed by the regular
salutes for the Secretary of War and General SHER-
MAN. The Presidential party arrived early, and by
nine A. M. the streets were crowded. The Society
met at 11 A. M. in the Opera House, and was called
to order by General SHERMAN.

A very hot discussion arose on the question of ad-
mitting enlisted men to membership in this society,
which lasted through two sessions and part of a
third. The committee appointed to consider the
question reported in favor of an amendment to the
constitution admitting the enlisted men, but it was
finally decided in the negative. The evening session
of the first day was the grand opportunity for dis-
play. It was distinguished by the longest speech
ever made by General GRANT, a speech, moreover,
full of sound sense, and which we print elsewhere,
along with those of the Secretary of War and the
General of the Army.

Judge COLE, of the Supreme Court of Iowa, pro-

nounced the speech of welcome. The scene at the opening is described as very brilliant.

As each party of distinguished officers entered the Opera House it was loudly cheered. The various Major-Generals in attendance were in full uniform and accompanied by their Staffs, also in full regimentals. But the loudest applause was reserved for the President and General Sherman, whose coming was greeted with long continued cheers, to which the President responded with a bow, and took his seat on the stand on a sofa with Secretary Belknap. Seated on the rostrum were General Miles, General McCook, Col. Rockwell, Colonel Benjamin, General Sutton, General Myer, General Sturgis, General McFeeley, General Force, Major Hiley, Colonel Bridgeman, Colonel Thompson, Captain Hall, General Alvord, General Sherman, General Belknap, Senator Wright, General Williamson, General Crook and Staff, Colonel Fred. Grant, Judge Cole, Colonel Abernethy, and many distinguished civilians. In the audience were General Jeff. C. Davis and Staff, clad in full uniform. Gen. Sherman presided.

The orator of the evening was ex-Governor FLETCHER, of Missouri, who made a glowing speech of considerable length, in the course of which he paid the following tribute to the Iowa troops:

Coming as I do from a dark and bloody ground of war, let me acknowledge here the appreciation of the Union men of Missouri of the heroic services of the men of the First Iowa Infantry, who came to our aid in the hour of our greatest need, and, side by side with us trod the dark valley of terror and blood at Wilson's Creek, and with us, consecrated by a libation of their blood the soil of Missouri to Liberty and Union. (Continued applause.) We all remember with admiration and pride the Seventh Iowa at Belmont; the Second at Donelson; the Fourth at Pea Ridge; and them and all the other Iowa troops (wherever the battle raged fiercest and in all the campaigns in the war)—when these men reflected the greatest glory upon the honor of the Union. (Cheers.)

Further on in his speech he spoke on reconstruction in words that excited great applause, as he said:

The old, bitter memories of the war are being obliterated by the contact of business and pleasure, which bring the men who fought face to face, that they may see the same image of the same God in each of them. The South Carolina Volunteer Company was warmly greeted in Massachusetts, and distinguished sons of the Old Dominion were cheered and applauded in the old Bay State. Robert Toombs, or any other enterprising Southerner, might call the roll of his slaves at Bunker Hill Monument without the least fear of molestation. The only trouble would be that they would not answer, but the echo would come back to him from the heights of Charleston. That no man in this Republic recognizes any master but God.

He closed with a tribute to General FRANK BLAIR, lately deceased, and to General CHESTER HARDING and many other officers of the Army of the Tennessee gone to their rest. His speech was followed by those of President GRANT, Secretary BELKNAP and General SHERMAN, printed elsewhere. The society closed its reunion on Thursday, 30th of September, after electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. T. Sherman; Recording Secretary, Colonel L. W. Dayton; Corresponding Secretary, Brigadier General A. Hickenlooper; Vice Presidents, General William Vandever, Iowa; General C. E. Lippincott, Illinois; Captain John H. Monroe, Iowa; General J. W. Sprague, Oregon; Major E. C. Dawes, Ohio; General Robert MacFeeley, U. S. A.; Colonel E. M. Joel, Missouri; General W. A. Greshaw, Indiana; Colonel George E. Bryant, Wisconsin; General B. H. Bristow, Kentucky; Captain A. S. Bixby, Illinois; General J. B. Sanborn, Minnesota.

THE transactions of PINNEY, late clerk to Pay Inspector SPALDING, at San Francisco, appear to be coming gradually to light, and, as they do, they exhibit extraordinary rascality. If he alone carried out the frauds which have been perpetrated on certain banking institutions at San Francisco, his talent in that direction is most remarkable, or else the institutions themselves have unusual confidence in human nature or are extremely careless in their financial transactions. It is almost impossible to conceive how certificates, not worth the paper they were written on, could be accepted as collateral on large loans, without taking the simple precaution of inquiry of the Pay Inspector, whose signature they bore, whether they were genuine, and whether the Government was in fact a debtor to the amount expressed on the face of them. Imagine nearly eight hundred thousand dollars worth of such certificates, varying in amount from 15,000 to 30,000 each, and running over a space of several months, issued to four or five parties or firms alone, and the credulity of California Bankers is apparent. These "collaterals," deposited to give strength to notes of hand, or other instruments on which the loans were obtained, are supposed to bear the genuine signature of the Pay Inspector of the Station, inasmuch as it appears that the Pay Inspector was in the habit of signing such certificates in blank. The purport of them was that the Government owed certain parties, named therein, the sum

for which the certificate was drawn, on account of open purchases, and that payment would be made on the receipt of funds for the purpose. The certificate, as can be readily understood, was of itself worth nothing. It did not bind the Government, nor would it have done so even had the Government been a debtor as asserted. It is believed to be the practice sometimes when appropriations have not been made, or on account of delay in the reception of funds, to allow parties whom the Government really owed, to have approved bills, duly signed, on which money could be realized. This is legitimate, as creditors should not be allowed to suffer on account of delay in the remission of funds, and facilities should be given them to raise money on such bills should they so desire. But a mere certificate under the signature of a paymaster, is an entirely different thing from a bill duly approved by a Department or Bureau. One is worth nothing, the other is good for its face.

A saving feature of the case is that the Government can lose nothing by these fraudulent issues. The loss will fall on outside parties. Altogether, complications increase as PINNEY's dark deeds are brought to light. He is supposed to have left San Francisco about the 1st of September on an English vessel.

THE negotiations for the sale of the Black Hills country, which took place at Red Cloud Agency last week, finally resulted in a complete failure. The Indians showed very conclusively that they understood the art of bargaining as well as the sharpest "drummer" that ever sold a bill of goods, and the U. S. Commissioners found their offers rejected as wholly inadequate to the value of the property. The Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes, presented their demands through RED CLOUD, BLACK CROW, LITTLE WOLF, and LIVING BEAR. They were unanimous in asking for a full support for their respective tribes for seven generations, or over 200 years. The United States on its part offered: I. To lease the Black Hills for \$400,000 a year, with the privilege of terminating the lease on a two years' notice, or II. To purchase the country for six millions and a quarter, payable in fifteen instalments, or, III. To purchase a right of way for four roads through the Black Hills, or, IV. To purchase part of the Big Horn country for \$50,000 a year for ten years, payable in cattle.

SPOTTED TAIL refused all these offers for the tribes, and LONE HORN rode into the council on horseback, claiming to own all the country. He was promptly put down by the rest, and had to run away and hide for fear of being killed by the other Indians. The council then broke up with mutual expressions of friendship and handshaking, the commissioners promising to report the demands of the Indians to the Great Father at Washington. The great trouble about the whole business seems to have been that the commissioners did not understand bargaining as well as the Indians.

THE meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Utica was distinguished as the pleasantest and most social reunion that has yet taken place in the United States. Especially was it marked by the absence of the old time feature of most army reunions, the inevitable "drunk," which was most gracefully averted by the skill of the managers by uniting a ball with the banquet. The success of this reunion is entirely due to the exertions of the managing committee, and especially those of Colonel SQUIRE, whose private hospitality has laid the Society of the Army of the Cumberland under obligations which all are delighted to acknowledge. May the various societies as they meet in Philadelphia fall into as much luck as the Army of the Cumberland did when it went to Utica.

SURGEON-General Barnes has been in New York during the past week, attending a meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

PRESIDENT Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Col. Fred. Grant and wife, Ex-Secretary Borie and wife, Secretary Belknap, General Alvord and a number of other distinguished gentlemen, arrived at Omaha, Oct. 1, from Des Moines, Iowa. They were hospitably entertained by the citizens, together with a committee of the Merchants' Club, and driven around the city and to the barracks. A public reception was held by the President in the court room, in the new Custom-house,

after which the High School was visited, where all the school children of the city were assembled. The President and party left for Colorado the same afternoon at three o'clock. A telegram received at the War Department, October 2, from Secretary Belknap announces that he is quite sick at Keokuk, Iowa, and was unable to accompany the President on his Western trip.

THE Prussian autumn manœuvres began September 13. The following are mentioned as some of the prominent personages present: The Kaiser, the Crown Prince (with the Crown Princess), the King of Saxony, Count Moltke, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, Prince Frederic Carl of Prussia. Among the guests are Prince Arthur of England, Prince Hassan of Egypt (who is in the Prussian service), Archduke Albrecht of Austria. Especially invited or sent by their respective governments to observe the manœuvres are Lieutenant-General Hamilton, Major-General Walker, Colonel Smyth of the artillery, Premier Lieutenant Kieth Frazer, Major Brakenburg, and the Earl of Manchester, from England. From the French army are present Prince de Polignac, Peloux, Dunoff, Morel and Prince de Broglie; from the Italian army, Major-General Placido, Baligno di Carpeneto, Major Luchino del Mayna, Lieutenant Gioppi; from the Turkish army, Bekir Effendi, major and military attache, and Vehbi Effendi, captain; from Russia, General Count Kotzebue, Count Medem, Baron de Pilchan, and five or six others. The French officers create considerable excitement. They are generally followed, when they appear in the streets, by troops of boys, who are, however, very respectful. No Americans were reported present up to the 11th, though some were invited.

IN an article on guns and ships, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: Referring to the trials which have taken place this summer on Herr Krupp's shooting ground at Visbeck, near Dulmen, the military contributor of the *Cologne Gazette* observes that it has now been proved that even ironclads of the class of the *Denavit* would be powerless to force an entrance into a harbor guarded with the new heavy guns worked by the German navy. "The condition," he proceeds, "in which the target, an iron plate sixteen inches thick, was left after eleven shots from the 26-centimetre coil gun and ten from the new 30 1-2 centimetre gun, shows that any further strengthening of the iron plates of armored ships would be fruitless. It appears from the photographs taken of the target after each shot that even when the firing was only half over the target was a mere wreck, so that a plate of eighteen or twenty inches would be equally incapable of resisting the new guns as the one on which the experiment was made. These trials have also proved that there is no necessity for increasing the size of our guns, as, if the system of simultaneous discharges by means of electricity were applied to the guns on our ironclads, twenty-four and twenty-six centimetre guns would be sufficient to penetrate the strongest plates known. How far the results of the trials will have an influence on naval construction remains to be seen. That in fighting at close quarters a broadside frigate firing its guns simultaneously at one point must produce a much more powerful effect than a turret-ship, which can only fire two guns at a time, is beyond doubt. The latter, however, ensures a more accurate aim at distant objects, and it is therefore probable that a certain number of turret-ships will continue to be used in our ironclad fleet. The *Borussenzeitung* says that the 26-centimetre Krupp, with a charge of 35 kilogrammes and a projectile of 175 kilogrammes, is now regarded by the German Admiralty as the best ship-gun, and that the larger calibres of 28 and 30 1-2 centimetres will only be used for coast defences. As to the ships with 24-inch plates, such as the new English turret-ship *Inflectible*, Herr Krupp has already laid before the German Admiralty plans for the construction of guns with calibres of 35.5 centimetres, 40 centimetres, and 46 centimetres, the latter, at a distance of 2,000 paces, shooting through a 24-inch plate and its teak backing. Another powerful gun which is to be used both on board ship and for coast defences is the 28-centimetre howitzer. This gun is charged with 20 kilogrammes of prismatic powder, and its projectile weighs 192 kilogrammes. Its range at an elevation of 22 degrees is 5800 metres, and at 60 degrees, 6300 metres; and if it be raised to an angle of 70 degrees, a projectile fired from it will penetrate to a depth of three metres, when falling on a ship's deck. The *Borussenzeitung* adds that the competition which has existed between the English and the German guns since 1863 may now be regarded as definitively closed in favor of the latter. "The English guns have been driven step by step from the continental markets, and there is now not a single State which will use English guns for its navy or the defence of its coasts. Only the other day a trial took place in Japan of the English heavy Woolwich guns and the German breech-loaders, in which the former proved decidedly inferior, and the English gunmakers have thus lost their last customer except Brazil."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE TRUE STATE OF THE ST. LOUIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I see by the JOURNAL of 25th Sept., that a correspondent, who signs himself "Vindex," has undertaken the somewhat difficult rôle of champion to the St. Louis Mutual, *alias* Mound City, *alias* St. Louis Life Ins. Co., a corporation against which I have a judgment in the Supreme Court of this State; but which has been appealed from by the defendants.

Presuming that I am one of the "malignants" referred to, I hasten to take up the gauntlet thus thrown down, lest the statements contained in the letter of "Vindex" deceive your readers into the belief that the affairs of the St. Louis Life are as prosperous as represented. I therefore beg leave to ask: If so prosperous as alleged, why does not the St. Louis Life do business in the States of New York and Massachusetts—the crucial test of a good Life Company? Why have some 200 Army and Navy Officers refused to invest any more money in the concern? Why do such paragraphs as the following, cut from the New York Times of Oct. 2d, appear in the daily papers?

Fifty policy-holders of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, living in Middle Tennessee, have filed suits to recover back annual premiums, amounting to \$40,000, on the ground that the Company has failed to comply with contracts. Twenty thousand dollars in bonds have been attached.—N. Y. Times, October 2, 1875.

For the St. Louis Life to claim credit for performing its sacred and covenanted obligation to the heirs of deceased policy-holders, is much as if a soldier or sailor should claim credit for not deserting his colors or quarters in time of danger. If the Company has paid these claims (five at least of which occurred before what my counsel charged in court as a fraudulent transfer), I am rejoiced, for the sake of those concerned, to hear it; but it does not inspire me or dozens of others, with any greater confidence in the future of this Insurance infant, originally conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity—unless indeed the maxim be approved that evil may be done that good may follow.

No one of us desires to say a word against Mr. Eads, who is doubtless a gentleman of character, as well as a good Engineer, yet cantankerous inquirers like myself may reasonably ask: How much more does Mr. Eads, the Engineer, know about the mysteries and intricacies of Life Insurance than hundreds of the policy-holders in the Company over which he nominally presides?—I say nominally, for I take it that an engineer of Mr. Eads' distinguished reputation has not much time at his disposal for the laborious office work of President of a Life Company. I would also like to ask why it is that this new stock company charges its old mutual rates to those officers in the Army and Navy who have not yet found out that it is a stock company—also, whether the rumor current in New York, that it is trying to sell out for a third time, is true—also, why it allowed its agent in New York to pay to a certain captain in the Navy somewhat more than the usual surrender value of his policy when it discovered that he also meditated suit against the Company? Respectfully, etc.,

RICHARD W. MEADE,
New York, Oct. 4, 1875. Comdr. U. S. N.

STARKEY'S GOODS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I regret to find that certain unscrupulous persons are damaging my name amongst the officers of the U. S. Services, by selling goods of an inferior quality, purporting to be my manufacture, and have had a Navy button placed in my hands this week simply marked "Starkey, London," for which a large price was charged upon the strength of its being my make. Will you allow me to state for the information of my numerous friends who desire to purchase a bona fide article, that none are genuine which have not my name, "Josh. Starkey, 28 Conduit St., London," engraved on the back in full. Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH STARKEY.
28 CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, W.
LONDON, September 17th, 1875.

(From the Arizona Miner.)

TROOPS ON OUR SOUTHERN BORDER.

In times of internal peace, the Army should be so distributed as to prevent lawlessness on our frontiers bordering on foreign nations, and to punish men attempting to embroil the people near them and hence nations in war. On frontiers like our Canada and British Columbia ones, where very little apprehension of difficulty is felt, but few troops are needed, and yet in several instances within a few years, the presence of the United States troops in northern New York and Minnesota has been deemed necessary. And in both cases American citizens were not particularly or generally perilled, according to the popular understanding at the times referred to. For many years, it was deemed necessary that both the United States and Great Britain should maintain joint and armed possession of San Juan Island in the northern part of Puget Sound, and it was maintained until the questions involved were decided in favor of the United States by the Emperor of Germany in pursuance of a provision of the Treaty of Washington.

The people of this nation and those of Mexico, are well aware that a state of terrible lawlessness, involving murder in all its forms and theft wholesale and retail, has been going on for many years all along our

southern border from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean, and also that this condition is, to say the least, growing no better; and now the indications are that a much worse condition will soon prevail. The outrage upon Leopoldo Carillo, the details of which we gave last week in English and to-day in Spanish, is evidence of the fearful purposes of the Mexican authorities with regard to the citizens of the United States. The officer in command of the districts of Altar and Magdalena, demonstrated his readiness to murder one of our citizens without trial, and did—under threats of instant death, without the appearance of a trial on any sort of charges—rob him of over \$20,000; and the Governor of the State of Sonora, issued an order for his murder with the same lack of lawful forms, decency or humanity. As we view it, our Government must call Mexico to a strict and expensive account for this inexcusable outrage by its high officials. Then the very fact of its perpetration, exhibits in the strongest and clearest light the unfriendly character of at least the local officials towards our people. They encourage their own citizens, by subsequent protection, to come into Arizona and rob and murder our people, and they also receive and protect our thieving and murderous citizens who flee there from justice here.

Sooner or later, this state of affairs must and will produce international conflicts, if our Government do not establish and garrison a few military posts as nearly as practicable on the national boundary. The Indians with slight exceptions are at peace, and there are many posts from one hundred to three hundred miles of the Mexican line, which would be much more useful if placed as nearly as practicable to it. It is folly to say that such steps would endanger the peace between the two nations or produce a more unfriendly feeling than now exists, and we believe nothing would produce a more peaceful and hence beneficial influence upon that nation and people than an unmistakable determination on our part to either prevent further outrages as before stated, or hold the government of Mexico responsible and impose the dearest of all penalties upon it—that of war. In the most cowardly way, that government is now making war upon our citizens—for it will no longer do for their officials to plead that they have not the power to restrain and punish their bad people, since these same officials have shown themselves to be as bad as their worst citizens. Both officials and citizens have proven themselves robbers and murderers of our people, and therefore further excuses are out of order, and ought not to be listened to by our Government. Military posts should be at once established and manned on our southern frontier, and the officers commanding properly instructed. In this way peace may be brought out of the present disorder without war on a large scale between the two nations, but we believe in no other.

(From the London Pall Mall Gazette.)

GENERAL BAYARD.

WHEN an affectionate father writes the life of a gallant and amiable son, killed in action in the early flush of youth and hope, the result will probably enough be, to some extent, a disappointment to author and public. The volume before us is an illustration of the necessity of laying aside parental yearnings when constructing a memoir which should form part of a national literature. If it has failed to make the author's countrymen feel as widely as they might have done the loss they sustained in the early death of the first cavalry leader, that the demands of the civil war created on the Union side, it is not that Bayard did not deserve to be known and honored, but that this tribute to his memory is overlaid by matter extraneous to the proper purpose. The young officer, whose brief services it records, was struck mortally at Fredericksburg, in the great battle that ruined Burnside's reputation as a commander, when barely twenty-seven years of age.

In his seven years of Army life he had twice been employed on severe service against the Indians in border expeditions; was instructor in tactics at West Point when the war broke out; deciding wisely to join the volunteers, got one of the first regiments of cavalry formed in that branch; was soon afterwards, in the spring of 1862, as one of the few efficient commanders of horse available, made brigadier-general, the youngest of that rank in the Army; the same year was put in command of all the cavalry south of Washington, and dated from "division headquarters," with 3,000 men under him; and, when killed at Fredericksburg, before the close of the year, was in command of the whole cavalry of the left of Burnside's army, and the most prominent and rising officer in it of his arm. Here, then, in these short seven years, and especially the last two, lie the materials for a very stirring memoir—one that might throw much light, too, on the extraordinary difficulties under which the North organized its vast mass of combatants for the struggle as it grew. Unfortunately, of this modern volume nearly a hundred pages at the opening are devoted to the earlier life of the hero, and, carrying out the design of his preface, the author gives a series of the letters in which a young cadet describes the routine of a military academy, the interest in which cannot go beyond his nearest relations. And seventy more at the end are but newspaper cuttings connected with General Bayard's obsequies, of too ordinary a character to touch Americans, we should suppose, and certainly impressing the English reader vividly with the feeling that his race is developing on the other side of the Atlantic into a grand speech-making society for mutual admiration.

Yet there is plenty to be learned out of the part that lies between these sheets of kindly but tedious padding. As, for instance, the characteristic proof of the utter ignorance at Washington of the dimensions of the struggle at its opening. So late as the 3d of July, 1861—that is, when the war was already three months old

—we find Bayard's application to join a New York regiment for active service refused, as "the Secretary of War has decided that officers of the Regular Army cannot be spared for service with volunteer regiments." A few weeks later, the kindly author remarks, in an italicized phrase, which is the nearest approach to satire in his volume, "The magnitude of the Rebellion became better known, and the administration found out that they could be spared." So young Bayard at once accepted a major's commission pressed on him, and shortly afterwards, on the recommendation of McClellan (who first offered him a post on his staff), he was transferred as colonel to the newly formed First Pennsylvania Cavalry. There was a form of election, indeed, according to a State act, but the event was as cut and dried as in the well known instance of the Duc de Fezensac being voted his commission under the First Empire by his ex-Republican comrades at the wish of the authorities. The official notice from Washington came this time in the pleasing form of a commission in the Regulars as captain, the Army rank Bayard held till his death. Of his new charge, he writes to his father, not many days after a description which speaks for itself, telling in two sentences the weak point and the strong of every volunteer force hastily raised in a free country: "I am just now having a rough time of it with some of my officers, and intend to bring four or five of them before a military Board, as deficient in military instruction and incompetent to learn. The men are first rate, and do the best they know how." He got rid of these incumbrances, who had been hurriedly elected to commissions, and of course they appealed warmly to the Governor of the State, Mr. Curtin, but the latter had the good sense to write to Bayard: "You must not imagine their complaints had any effect on my mind. I feel much pride in your command, and satisfaction with your performance of your duties."

Colonel Bayard's only real anxiety at this time seems to have been the small debts incurred during sick leave entailed by a severe wound from an Indian arrow, and his subsequent short residence at West Point. Modeling his future avowedly on the pattern of the great knight who had made his family name illustrious, he desired to leave the world, if killed in the coming campaign, without a stain on it; so sending a list of his creditors to his father, he adds: "If I live I will pay them within six months; if I fall, you must not let my memory be tainted by unpaid debts." He says much at this time of his longing "to see a little more of this war," and it was soon destined to be fully gratified. During this autumn of 1861, things went very darkly for the Federal cause. Bull Run and other lesser defeats, while calling out much hidden patriotism, made the North unjustly distrustful of its commanders, on whom they laid the faults of their raw troops. Anything like successful boldness seems to have been sure of a ready welcome. And as the earliest appearance of any dash was in a raid made by Bayard into the Confederate lines at Drainesville, where he captured a small picket of Stuart's horse, and got back with but little loss, his first step toward military fortune was made. As brigadier-general, he shared in all the operations in Northern Virginia that followed. At first, he was peculiarly unfortunate in his commanders. He was kept in rear of Fremont's force during the vital part of that Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1862, which gave Jackson his first great opportunities, and enabled him to discomfit three separate armies, each equaling his own; and he was next under Pope, in his still more luckless movement on Richmond. Of this general and his defeat at Manassas, near the old Bull Run ground, Bayard writes his judgment pithily: "Pope was beaten yesterday; he is not a match for Lee. We must have a change of commanders on our side, or the rebels will be in Washington soon."

The change of commanders came, and while McClellan saved Washington by the hard-fought battle of Antietam, Bayard was employed in covering the capital on its Southern side from alarm or chance surprises. But the jealousy there felt of the popular commander-in-chief broke out as soon as immediate danger passed away, and on the 10th of November Bayard writes despondingly: "I am well, but sad that McClellan is removed. I hope no misfortune will result." The misfortune did soon follow in the disastrous repulse before Fredericksburg, where a chance shell brought the young cavalry leader's career to a close. But for the faults already indicated, and for what to an English reader naturally seems the ridiculous assumption all through the North had the whole right on his side, and defenders of State and sovereignty nothing to say for their view, Mr. Bayard might be very heartily congratulated on the results of his labor of love. As it is, he has given us a picture of a very fine young officer, and a by no means unimportant contribution to the early history of the American Civil War.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

THE BEST RANDOM SPEECH-MAKER IN THE COUNTRY.

GENERAL SHERMAN is the best random speech-maker in the country. His studies in the artillery may have cultivated a natural faculty for getting the range of things in next to no time, but whether for that or some other reason, there is no other man called upon from time to time to air his vocabulary before miscellaneous audiences who so readily falls into sympathy with the people about him, or more infallibly grasps the central thought of the occasion, or puts it more clearly and vigorously in good words. His speech at Utica is a new evidence of his felicity in this respect, and its tribute to General Thomas evidently reached every heart of those who knew that stanch and typical soldier. General Sherman touched upon a topic of some quaint interest—the circumstance of the naming of armies from rivers—and said "this has been the fashion

for years with different nations, and I will take occasion here to say that I do not know the reason why." In another part of his speech he said, "War consists in accomplishing some direct result," and he might have added that at least eight times in ten this result is accomplished in the valley of some river, great or small, or at a point that is necessarily reached by a march up or down some watered valley. Indeed, the relation of armies to rivers in war is constant, and is, of course, as familiar to General Sherman as to other soldiers. So simple a circumstance as the mere want, twice a day at least, of an enormous quantity of water that could only be supplied from a river would itself force an army to follow the line of a stream and camp on its banks, or near some tributary; but this might be forced still more imperatively by the fact that rivers are natural lines of highway, the unobstructed routes of the primitive world; and war, that destroys other routes, always brings humanity to its primitive needs in this respect. These points may be seen more clearly on the map of France than elsewhere, for there the geography gives unusual importance, in a military sense, to the rivers; and in that country this mode of designating armies was first, perhaps, systematically adopted. In the wars of the French revolution there were the armies of the Rhine, of the Moselle, of the Sambre and Meuse, and so on. That is to say, armies were formed to defend the country from enemies approaching by those valleys, or to invade foreign territory in turn by those lines; and the indication naturally was that the army of the Moselle was "the army formed to operate in the valley of the Moselle;" but all that was shortened to the name, "Moselle Army," for convenience. Subsequently an army named from one river might co-operate in operations on other rivers, as when our Potomac army operated on the James, and even then, though the original significance is lost, the name adheres, because a definite designation is always useful. There is a poetical spirit in every true soldier, and to such a spirit there is an appeal and an identity in such names that is superior to what can be obtained by the numerical designations of "First Army," "Second Army," etc., as employed in Germany.

THE GREAT ENGLISH GUN.

THE Woolwich correspondent of the London *News* writes as follows of the great gun at Woolwich, under date of Sept. 14:

This ponderous gun which has just been completed at the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich, has attracted a large number of visitors to-day, and a multitude of applications are being made for permission to witness the proof of the gun, which is fixed to take place on Friday next, at the proof butts adjoining the Royal Arsenal. The gun was lifted on to a platform this morning in order that photographs might be taken of its naked shape before being put into its carriage, and one or two good plates of the gun, surrounded by groups of the officers and workmen to show its immense proportions, were taken by the photographers of the Royal Chemical Department. The length of the gun is 33 feet, and its diameter varies from about 2 feet at the muzzle to about 6 feet at the breech. Internally the bore measures 27 feet, and in its present state will just admit a projectile 14½ inches in thickness. It is, however, proposed to enlarge this bore, after the proper calibre has been found by experiment, and it is not unlikely that the gun will eventually have a bore of 16 inches. It is rifled in eleven grooves, and the spiral increases as the shot travels along the gun, commencing with nothing in the powder chamber and leaving the muzzle with a twist of 1 in 35. The shot will therefore turn scarcely once on its axis inside the gun, but this has been proved ample to give it the necessary rotation to the end of its journey. The weight of the gun is a trifle over eighty tons, but it is to be known in the service as the 80-ton gun. It has been constructed of eight separate pieces, wrought iron coils, fitted and shrunk one into the other on the Woolwich or Fraser system—a system which has for several years been adopted in the manufacture of all English guns, and one which, although professedly discredited by most of the great powers in favor of steel or bronze, or some other system, is known to be at the present time extensively taken up by several of the leading European nations. The gun was designed by Mr. R. S. Fraser, the inventor of the system, and Deputy Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, and it is beyond doubt the most powerful piece of ordnance ever produced.

The projectiles with which it will be proved correspond in size, but not in shape, with the shot and shell with which it will be fired on service. They have been cast in the shell foundry of the Royal Laboratory, and are great bolts of solid iron, each weighing 1,800 pounds. They are flat-headed, and are filled with a great number of studs to fit the grooves of the rifling. Special rammers, sponges, and other apparatus have been provided for the proof of the gun, a truck has been constructed to carry the shot with a special contrivance for lifting it to the mouth of the gun, and the government manufacturers of gunpowder have even provided a special powder. The powder, in its way, is as remarkable as the gun. Each grain of it is a cube an inch and a half in diameter, and the cartridge, which will be 250 pounds of this powder, will be a large bolster about the size of an ordinary man. It is proposed to increase the powder charge if necessary to 300 pounds, but this, like the calibre of the gun and the weight of the shot, will abide the result of experiments.

Assuming that the gun will stand the proof, which may be almost taken for granted, it will probably attain a range of about eight miles. It might therefore be relied upon, if required, to send a shot or shell weighing more than half a ton completely over London, from Hampstead-heath to Clapham Junction, or from Notting-hill to Poplar. The only anxiety remaining is with respect to the strength of the railway by which

the gun will be taken to the butts. The total weight of the gun and carriage is 120 tons, and although the bridge over the canal and other parts of the line have been strengthened to meet the strain, it is not impossible that there is some weak point which may give way. Every precaution, however, has been taken to guard against such an unfortunate contingency. The short section of railway upon which heavy guns are now always fired at the butts is thought to be quite equal to the task before it, and the novelty of this method of discharging heavy artillery upon "field" carriages will doubtless be a matter of interest to the visitors expected to be present on Friday. This plan, which is attended with many and great advantages, was invented about a year ago by Major Maitland, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, who has, in conjunction with the late Superintendent, General Campbell, been actively engaged in perfecting the many remarkable productions which have distinguished the Royal Gun Factories for some years past. The proof projectiles have been fitted with crusher gauges to indicate the pressure of each discharge, and the scientific method of measuring the velocity by means of electricity, which has been for some time adopted, will be made use of on an improved scale. All the chiefs of the army have been invited to witness the trial.

SALE OF GENERAL GRANT'S STOCK.

THERE was a pretty good attendance at the great auction sale of General Grant's blooded stock, crops, and farming implements at his farm, near St. Louis, on Thursday, September 30. The first animal exhibited by the auctioneer was the trotting stallion Claymore, sometimes known as Peacemaker. He was bought in for President Grant by a reserved bid of \$2,500. The second offer was a double Hambletonian team, Lottie and Splash. The bidding was spirited, the fillies being finally knocked down to E. W. Fox at \$650. The trotting stallion Young Hambletonian was next brought out, and bid in by E. W. Fox at the low figure of \$300. The fourth sale was a handsome black mare, Bessie, fifteen hands high, to Mr. George Clark, for \$200. Bessie is a 2:40 nag, and Mr. Clark was offered \$400 for his property within a few minutes after he bought her. Then followed the sale of five thoroughbred brood mares and fifteen others, selected to cross with trotting stallions, comprising Clays, Morgans, Black Hawks, and other good roadsters. The Belle of St. Joe and foal (by Ethan Allen) was bid in for President Grant at \$1,000. Viola, a sorrel thoroughbred mare, a splendid animal, was purchased by Harmon Levin at \$161. Belle of Tennessee was bid in by the representative of Sam Ecker for \$125. Mr. Ecker had instructed his agent to give as much as \$250.

One of the most remarkable sales of the day was Topsey, the mare presented to the President in 1867 by the Russian Ambassador at Washington, and kept by the President as a brood mare. She is a large brown animal, seventeen hands high and fourteen years old. She was the dam of Cyntella, one of the celebrated team burned at Trenton, N. J., while under training with Budd Doble. Topsey was bid in by Justice J. C. H. Cunningham for \$50. Her yearling colt brought \$62. The Nellie Grant team went for a song. This team is composed of two beautiful black mares, Lady Morgan and Queane, now used for breeding purposes. The original price paid for the Lady and the Queane was \$1,100. The former was bought by Dr. Spaulding for \$42.50, and the latter by Mr. Mulhall for \$70. Kate Haynes, a thoroughbred brood mare, was sold to Dick Howard for \$45. Helen, an elegant blazed-faced sorrel mare, fifteen and an eighth hands high and eleven years old, went to Mr. H. C. Wright for \$30. Gipsy, a dark bay brood mare, fifteen and a half hands high, was bought by W. Sellers for \$81. Butcher Maid, a brown pacing mare, fifteen hands high, was bid in by Sanford Long for \$60. Beauty, an elegant mouse-colored mare, fifteen and a half hands high, was bought by Mr. Emil Thomas for \$55. Virginia, a dark bay mare, sixteen hands high, twelve years old, went to Mr. William Harkness for \$30. Pattie, a black filly, fourteen and a half hands high, was bought by C. A. Farris for \$86. Ella, a sorrel filly, three years old, fourteen hands high, to C. A. Farris for \$1,860. Jennie, a bay mare, fifteen hands high, fifteen years old, also to C. A. Farris for \$58. A few years ago Jennie was a famous roadster in Washington, having made 2:36 to the pole. Dazzle, a beautiful sorrel pacer, three years old, was bought by P. P. Manion for \$161. The finest colt sold during the day was Frolic (dam Plantaganet), a beautifully made yearling. Frolic brought \$262, and James Everett was the lucky purchaser. Alice, a bay filly, three years old, thirteen and a half hands high, was bid in by D. C. Lee at \$50. Flora, a farm mare, four years old, sixteen hands high, went to Emil Thomas for \$135. Julia, a gray mare, sixteen hands high, and fifteen years old, was bought by H. D. Hatch for \$50. Nellie, a sorrel farm mare, was bid in by H. C. Wright for \$38. Billings' mare was bought by H. C. Wright for \$35.

Considerable sensation was created when the Vicksburg mare was led out, and announced as the animal which the great military chieftain rode in his far-famed Vicksburg campaign. She is a dark mouse-bred animal, and her hair and hide did not glisten as if she had been groomed with assiduous care. The first bid was \$10. The bidder, however, seemed to be as eminently practical in refusing to place any value upon the glorious associations of the mare as the President was unsentimental in sacrificing what many would have regarded as a valuable souvenir of the past. The final bid was \$56, and Mr. H. D. Hatch the bidder. A yearling colt of hers subsequently brought \$57. Another relic was Old Joe, the President's saddle horse before the war. Old Joe was bought by Bill Evans, a gentleman of color, for \$10.

One Alderney cow was bought by P. P. Manion for

\$69, and her calf for \$10. Two mammoth mules, Banshee and Vic, were purchased by Alderman John O'Brien for \$420. A large lot of farming implements—reapers, plows, wagons, buggies, sulks, harness, etc., was next sold, none of them bringing anything like their real value. The hay sold low, bringing from \$5 to \$10 per ton, it being somewhat damaged. Better hay in the rick sold from \$8 to \$10 per ton. About sixty acres of ungathered corn was sold in the field at \$7 per acre. The farm, containing 793 acres, 450 of which are under cultivation, will be offered for rent until the 1st of November, the rent asked being \$2,500 per year, with the privilege of one or five years. If not rented then, it will be leased to various parties in separate parcels as can be done to the best advantage. As previously managed the farm has been a heavy expense to the owner.—*New York Times*.

(From the London Broad Arrow.)

"BRANDY-AND-SODA."

If during the period the Duke of Cambridge has been commander-in-chief of the army, the reforms for which he has been more personally responsible have not been wholesale, they have at least been thoroughly wholesome.

One of the earliest of His Royal Highness's practical reforms was to reduce the expenses of the mess. Extravagant messes were, a quarter-of-a-century ago, the rule, and not the exception. Partly, however, by direct regulations, and partly by indirect influence, His Royal Highness has effected the most wholesome change in this respect. Extravagance has come to be considered (as it is) vulgar, and the best-regulated regiments now pride themselves on the economy of their arrangements. At the same time, every facility is given for messes to be well appointed. It has been only parade and gourmandism that have been discouraged, and officers have now learnt to be content with the ordinary fare which they were accustomed to share in their parents' homes. That boys fresh from school and simple youths should, on receiving their commissions, be fed like aldermen, was unnecessary and ridiculous; but when the young officers could not afford to pay the price of their luxuries, the system became absolutely vicious and wrong. The time has, we fear, not yet arrived when young officers can manage to exist on their regimental pay alone; but no one has done more to reduce the expenses of the service, and so to protect its officers from the misfortunes to which indebtedness leads, than the distinguished officer who holds the chief command of the army.

The Duke's legislation has, indeed, done much to improve the prospects and position of both officers and men, but there is yet an evil extant in the service, which seems to be beyond his influence. The accumulation of the fund formed from the infliction of fines for drunkenness in the army proves (if proof were needed) that amongst the rank and file, the fatally bad habit of drinking prevails to a great extent, and if in the commissioned rank actual drunkenness is uncommon, there can be no doubt that officers are in the habit of taking stimulants in undue quantities and at unseasonable times. The bad practice of drinking brandy-and-sodawater or glasses of sherry at all hours of the day is, moreover, a habit particularly military. In no other profession does the custom prevail, and it is, therefore, all the more desirable that the army should abandon a habit which is unwholesome and extravagant, if not vicious. Drinking at mess is not a prevalent system, but we are sorry to believe that in most regiments the majority of officers are given to taking "brandy-and-sodas" and "sherries" at irregular and unseemly hours. Far be it from our desire to suggest that the crime of drunkenness exists amongst the commissioned ranks of the army. On the contrary, we believe that intoxication is regarded in the army as the dirty and degrading act it is. The practice, however, of drinking in the daytime undoubtedly prevails to a large extent, and we believe that it will be for the good of the service, as well as increase the respect in which it is held, if the habit is relinquished.

The Duke is understood to have a peculiar aversion to the crime of drunkenness, and recent events have done much to justify His Royal Highness in adopting what may have been considered an intolerant view of the question. Not many weeks ago one officer was put on his trial for the murder of another, and although, happily, the trial ended in the acquittal of the accused, it was shown that the deceased received his death wound in a scuffle when the two officers concerned were stated to have been "more or less under the influence of drink." The accused was an officer of high standing and good service, and an intimate and an attached friend of the deceased, who was a promising and popular young subaltern. If anything can check the bad practice of officers exciting their tempers, impairing their constitutions, and spending their money by day drinking, the trial to which we have referred to should do so. A most terrible disaster was directly traceable to the fact that the officers concerned had drunk too much, and the facts that were elicited at the trial tended to show that the phase of inebriation which led to the lamentable act was not uncommon or remarkable. The tone of the army has improved so much of late years that it is all the more to be regretted that a practice should prevail which is so thoroughly objectionable as that to which we have referred. We would make no golden rule that officers should never drink but at meal times; for after a morning's hard work, to take a glass of sherry or of beer may be proper enough. We do, however, condemn, and condemn in the strongest manner, the habit of drinking in mere wantonness which we are sorry to believe is indulged in to a great extent in the army.

THE Comte de Paris has been appointed Lt.-Col. Chief of the Staff of the 4th division of the Territorial Army.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

38 10. W

29 visions of General
29 Brigade, the of

Orders No. 6, c. s., headquarters Fifth
ers and enlisted men of this command

will assemble, in full dress uniform, at the city armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, on Tuesday, October 12, at 12:45 o'clock p. m. The regiment will thence proceed to Prospect Park parade ground, for parade and review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Field and staff mounted. The importance of full ranks on this occasion, says Colonel Briggs, the commandant, must be apparent to all, not only because it is the last parade from the old armory, the home of the regiment since the date of its erection, but because the relative strength of the regiment, as compared with other organizations, will be noticed by the thousands of our citizens that the presence of his Excellency the Governor will attract to witness the parade. The following changes are announced for the information of the command: Commissioned—John Frank Dillont, first lieutenant Company C, with rank from August 17, 1875, vice Robert H. Bartholomew, resigned. Honorably Discharged—Byron A. Beal and Charles E. Lee, Company A; Frederick J. Fay and Andrew H. Johnson, Company B; Joseph T. Weyant and Jacob Merkert, Company C; Hermon Morris, Company D.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—This battery assembled at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, in full fatigue, on Monday evening, October 4, after the regular meeting, and also upon Thursday evening, the 7th, at 8 o'clock, for drill and instruction. The regular weekly drills will commence on Monday the 11th, and continue until further orders. Upon assuming command, the new commandant, Captain and Brevet Colonel I. L. Beebe, directs the attention of members to the amount of work that will be necessary during the coming drill season to perfect themselves in handling the Gatlings and carbines that have been lately issued to the battery, and to urge their constant attendance at drills and meetings. Gentlemen holding office in the battery are expected to be examples of orderly behavior, proficiency in military exercise and punctuality in the discharge of all the duties of the good soldier. Chiefs of section must be ready at all times to give such information as the commandant may require in relation to their respective detachments, and are to report immediately to the chiefs of platoon any breach of discipline or infringement of the by-laws of the battery.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—Pursuant to General Orders No. 7, c. s., from headquarters Eleventh Brigade, this regiment will assemble at the armory, field and staff dismounted, in full fatigue uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, officers with overcoats in slings, on Tuesday, October 26, at 8 o'clock p. m., for annual inspection and muster.

Pursuant to General Orders No. 8, c. s., from headquarters Eleventh Brigade, the regiment will assemble at the armory, field and staff mounted, in full-dress uniform, on Tuesday, October 12, at 12 o'clock p. m., for parade and review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at Prospect Park parade ground. The regimental quartermaster will provide transportation to and from the parade ground.

Commissioned—John C. Budd, first lieutenant and quartermaster, with rank from September 23, vice Robert C. Ogden, resigned. Resignations—First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Robert C. Ogden, September 23, and honorably discharged. Changes in Non-Commissioned Staff—Eugene W. Burd, appointed sergeant-major, warrant September 27, vice James B. Evans, resigned.

FIRST DIVISION.—This division will parade for review by his Excellency the Governor of New York, October 13. Line formed at 3 o'clock p. m. on the east side of Fifth avenue in the following order: Third Brigade, First Brigade, Second Brigade, Battery B in column of pieces, Battery K in column of pieces, Separate Troop, First Troop Washington Greys, the right of the line resting on Thirtieth street. The point of review will be established at the Worth Monument, and the column will be dismissed after passing in review.

ELECTIONS.—The latest elections reported in the N. G. S. N. Y. are Captain And and Lieutenant Henderson, Company D, Ninth, and Lieutenant Ferry, Company C, Seventh. Colonel Van Wyck, late of the Sixth, has been detailed as A. A. G. of the Second Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel King, of the same, has been detailed as Brigade Inspector of the same brigade.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—CAPTAINS Japha, of the Ninth, Polonius and Lenz, of the Eleventh, are some of the latest elections.

—THE Seventy-first entertained the victorious team of the Second Connecticut at their own armory on Thursday, September 30, with a handsome supper.

—CAPTAIN Story, of the Twenty-third, seems to be one of the most active officers in the National Guard. He has recruited twenty-one men in September, and expects to make his company the best in Brooklyn before long.

—THE Twenty-second counts two resignations this week, Captain Van Schaick, of Company F, and Lieutenant Brill, of Company F. To offset these Company F has elected Lieutenant Wm. H. Williamson, and Company I elects a captain this week on the 6th inst.

—ADJUTANT Graham has at last retired from the Seventy-first, his resignation having been accepted. It is to be hoped that Colonel Vose will be able to supply his place in the Seventy-first with a successor as soldierly in appearance and as valuable in every respect as the retiring adjutant has proved himself during a long course of service with the regiment. We shall be very sorry to miss him at drills.

—COMPANY E, Eighty-fourth regiment, better known as the "C. B. Mitchell Guard," give their fifth annual reception at the armory on Monday, October 11. The committee of arrangements have spared no time, labor, or expense to make this the regimental event of the season, and, judging from their former reception, it will be what they expect. The armory is scarcely large enough to hold all the friends of this company.

—MAJOR Robert Lenox Belknap, brigade inspector of the First Brigade, will attend at the armories of the several regiments of the brigade, for the purpose of completing his annual inspection, as follows: Sixty-ninth Infantry, October 12, 8 p. m.; Twelfth Infantry, October 14, 8 p. m.; Seventy-first Infantry, October 15, 8 p. m.; Twenty-second Infantry, October 18, 8 p. m.; Seventy-ninth Infantry, October 20, 8 p. m. State property, including books and records of the headquarters and companies, will be produced for examination on the above dates.

—At a regular meeting of Company E, Eighty-fourth, held Monday evening, September 27, the following officers were elected: Lieutenant A. J. Colling, of Company H, was elected as captain, vice Wm. H. Head, resigned; First Sergeant Ed. A. Moore as first lieutenant; Second Sergeant Jos. W. Godfrey as second lieutenant; after which the company adjourned to a neighboring restaurant where a supper, etc., was enjoyed at the expense of the officers elect. A lively time is expected at the election of non-coms to take place in two weeks, as there are a great many aspirants to offices.

—THE third annual meeting of the Second Connecticut Regiment Rifle Association will take place at Whitney range, New Haven, Conn., October 13. The ex-Colonel S. K. Smith Medal will be shot for; also, an officer's badge, presented by Colonel John H. Barlo, to be contested for by the commissioned officers of the regiment. A press badge will be given to any attaché of the press in the Congressional District. Two hundred yard range. (No sighting shots).

—THE first competition for the Association Prize of the Yonkers Rifle Association took place at Morsemere range, on Saturday, October 3, at 2 p. m. It was open to members of the

association, with any rifle or rifles; distances, 300 and 500 yards; rounds, ten at each distance; position, standing at 300 yards; any position at 500 yards; no artificial rest; two sighting shots at each distance; entrance fee \$1; prize, a Remington or Sharps sporting rifle, with Verner sights; to be won three times (not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the property of the winner.

—COMPANY A, Twenty-seventh, Captain Sauvan, went out on Thursday, September 30, for target practice, at 100 yards, five shots, under direction of Captain Coburn, acting Inspector of Rifle Practice. The scores were as follows out of a possible 25: Corporal Wein, 20; Drum Major Pearsall, 18; Private Kienert, 18; Sergeant Schulz, 17; Bowler, 16; Waskeling, 15; Wanner Schmidt, 14; Miller, 13; Prutting, 12; Bachman, 10; Eklund, 9; R. Sauvan, 9; Bilel, 9. There were two 8s, four 7s, four 6s, two 5s, two 4s, three 3s, four 2s, and 1 total misses. Forty-one men fired, with a total score of 339 out of 1025 or 28.19 per cent. Better luck next time, boys.

—THE Veterans of the Seventh dined at Dolmonico's Friday, October 1, Lieutenant-Colonel Lourel presiding. They received a set of pictures from the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, representing the monument to the W. L. I. at Charleston and the well known Col. Washington battle flag of red damask. The expenses of the Bunker Hill Centennial—about \$6,000—were reported as paid by voluntary subscription. The veterans voted to go to Philadelphia in 1876, and to parade in uniform this fall. They seem to be as lively as crickets yet if they are veterans, and rheumatism daunts them not.

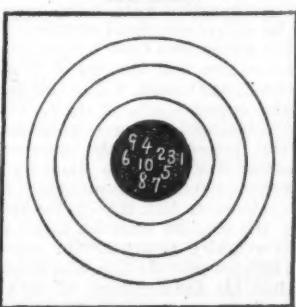
—COMPANY G, of the Seventh, has elected Captain Abrams to replace Captain Ely, resigned. A great deal of writing has been wasted by some ex-members of this company in lamentation over this event before its fulfillment, but the result is quite satisfactory to the friends of good order and military discipline. The quick members of the National Guard, no matter of what social standing, realize that a regiment is not a republic but a monarchy limited only by the law, the better for the service. Captain Abrams has always been a good officer in the past, and will probably prove the same in future. The efforts of ex-members to sow dissension through the public press have happily failed, and we are happy to say that the press of New York as a rule has wisely refused to interfere against the colonel of the Seventh in the matter. The exceptions will doubtless hurt themselves more than the Seventh.

—THE inspections in New York State for the present month so far announced are as follows: Tenth Brigade, Albany, October 4; Ninth Brigade, Albany, October 13; Eighth Brigade, Po'keepsie, October 14; Seventh Infantry, Tompkins Square, 2 p. m., October 18; Eighth Infantry, Tompkins Square, 2 p. m., October 19; Thirtieth and Forty-seventh Infantry at their respective armories in Brooklyn, 8 p. m., October 19; Fourteenth Infantry, Brooklyn armory, 8 p. m., October 20; Ninth Infantry, Tompkins Square, 2 p. m., October 21; Fifteenth Infantry, Brooklyn armory, 8 p. m., October 21; Thirtieth Infantry, Brooklyn armory, 8 p. m., October 21; Twenty-eighth Infantry, Brooklyn armory, 8 p. m., October 22; Fifty-fifth Infantry, Tompkins Square, 2 p. m., October 22; Separate Troop, Fifth Brigade, Washington Park, Brooklyn, 2 p. m., October 23; Eighty-fourth Infantry, Tompkins Square, 2 p. m., October 23; Twenty-third Infantry and Gatling Battery, Brooklyn armory, Clarendon avenue, 8 p. m., October 26; Fifth Infantry, Tompkins Square, 2 p. m., October 26; Ninety-sixth Infantry, Tompkins Square, 2 p. m., October 27; Eleventh Infantry, Tompkins Square, 2 p. m., October 28. General Woodward is expected to be present at most of these inspections.

—DRILLS are resumed in most of the New York and Brooklyn regiments this week. The winter promises to be one of great activity. The Eleventh, Forty-seventh, and Seventy-first have commenced already, as well as the Twenty-second and Twenty-third. These regiments are beginning early, and it will be difficult to keep up the interest and attendance during the whole winter so as to show first class battalions in the spring. The results will be accepted as a test of the ability of commanding officers in a delicate task, for proficiency in militia drill is a matter depending on interest and enthusiasm—both very hard to maintain. The most successful regiments in the spring will probably be those that devote the present month entirely to individual instruction of recruits in the whole school of the soldier. With a good grounding in October and half of November, the rest of 1875 being given to company drill and bayonet exercise, the January battalion drills will be up to show solid results. Much will depend on the interest shown by colonels in the elementary drills, for the experience of past winters shows that it is very difficult to keep up interest in company drills in an ordinary regiment, unless the regimental commandant shows himself drills to encourage emulation.

—BELOW will be found the target made by General Dakin who took the first prize in the Ladies' Match at Creedmoor three weeks ago. It was made with a Remington Creedmoor at 500 yards, 50 out of a possible 50. The cartridges used were made when the general went to Ireland with the team, on purpose to try if transportation, climate, and baggage smashers would affect them. They travelled 6,000 miles by water and 2,000 overland before being used. The match was shot at 300 and 500 yards, ten shots each range, the scores being, at 200 yards, standing, 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—total 49; at 500 yards, 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—total 50; aggregate, 99 out of 100.

THE TARGET.



NEW JERSEY.

Tan difficulty between the officers of the First and Second regiments of the First Brigade is still unsettled. Some months ago the First and Second regiments were ordered to be consolidated—the organization to have the title of the "New First Regiment." Colonel Allen, of the Second, was assigned to the command of the new organization, and he claims seniority by virtue of his old commission. This the other colonels of the brigade object to, and the matter is to be investigated by the Governor. The whole affair is a pretty muddle, well calculated to impair the efficiency of the brigade.

The regiments in the First Brigade have been inspected and mustered, each parading with fuller ranks than at any previous time.

The muster of the Second Brigade commences on the 13th, and is to take place in the day time. A company which cannot parade the minimum number of men—forty—at any time, ought to be disbanded.

The Seventh Infantry, Colonel Angel, will not go to Easton, Pa., on the 14th—the commander-in-chief having declined to grant the order for transportation. This is a great disappointment to the Seventh, also to the Eastonians, who were making extensive arrangements for the reception. The Seventh will parade in Trenton on that day.

MAJOR-GENERAL Kilpatrick has loaned his battle flag to General Drake, for the parade of veterans in Elizabeth on the 19th—anniversary of Cedar Creek. The color is very much tattered—hardly strong enough to be thrown to the breeze. It was made by General Kilpatrick's first wife, and is an artistic piece of handiwork. It is, of course, highly prized by the great cavalry leader.

GENERAL J. Madison Drake has announced his staff for the parade at Elizabeth on the 19th. In the list are Confederate

officers, Union officers, and colored soldiers—quite a mixture. The reunion will be a great success.

CONNECTICUT.

FIRST INFANTRY.—Company H (Light Guard), of this command, paraded at Hartford for target practice on the 1st instant. The company under command of Captain Welles proceeded to the Franklin range in the morning, and spent the day at target. A third class Creedmoor target was used; distance, 300 yards; weapon, Peabody rifle; rounds, five each man. The first prize, \$10 in cash, presented by Major Barbour, was won by Second Lieutenant Gray, by a score of 17; Sergeant Cornell the second prize, score 17; and Sergeant Clark, fresh from Creedmoor, the third prize, score 15. Company A, Captain Miller, occupied the Franklin range on the 4th inst. The practice was at 300 yards; weapon, State Peabody; rounds, five; wind, strong from the southwest. The following are the best scores: Private Langenberg, 18; Captain Miller, 17; Lieutenant Schulze, 17; Corporal Helrecht, 16. A handsome gold badge was presented Private Langenberg; Captain Miller took the silver cup, and Lieutenant Schulze the silver fruit dish. Thirteen prizes in all were awarded, the gift of friends of the company. Major Barbour, Adjutant Flier, Quartermaster Gallock, and other officers were present at the range during the practice.

The First regiment team returned from Creedmoor after a three days' sojourn on Friday, last inst., well pleased with their first visit, and favorably impressed with the location and the manner business was conducted at the range. Although not successful only in two individual scores, the members are satisfied with their shooting, it having been above the average of teams in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Match, and exceeded the score of teams from regiments that have a high shooting record. With only two weeks of practice previous to the match the record is a good one, and we hope for a better one next time. The courtesy and good will extended by New York teams encamped at the range was appreciated, and the Connecticut National Guard in turn left a good impression on the minds of their New York comrades.

The prizes won in the Inter-State Match by the Connecticut team are to be contested for by the teams of the First and Second regiments at a date to be decided upon by Colonels Hudson and Barlo. It will probably occur in the course of two weeks at either Hartford or New Haven. The same rules that governed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Match will govern in this. The distance will be 500 yards; weapon, Sharps rifle.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL William Randall Smith has accepted the appointment tendered him by Governor Ingersoll, and has assumed command of the brigade C. N. G. His staff is not yet announced.

BESIDES the teams of the First and Second regiments, the National Guard of Connecticut were represented at Creedmoor by Quartermaster-General Green, Brigadier-General Wm. R. Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel Fox, assistant adjutant-general; Major Barnes, brigade inspector; Majors Doty and Berry; Lieutenant-Colonel Bacon, Second Infantry; Major Barbour, First Infantry, Captain Hendrick, and others.

On the arrival of the First and Second regiment teams from Creedmoor in New Haven, they were met at the boat by a delegation of the Second, headed by ex-Colonel Smith, and escorted to the Florence House, where breakfast had been provided for them. The success of the Second regiment team in carrying off the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL trophy was a gratifying surprise to the entire regiment, as the most sanguine did not expect that the team would rank higher than third or fourth, as the members of the team, being scattered throughout the country, had had very little practice together as a team. In fact, at no one time previous to leaving for Creedmoor had all the team been together for practice, and their success under these circumstances was the more surprising.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FALL RIVER.—Again has the value of Massachusetts militia been clearly demonstrated, and in such a manner as to excite the warmest praise and admiration from every fair minded person. We refer to the action of Companies B, D, E, F, and G, of the Third regiment, who have until lately performed duty in Fall River for the purpose of keeping the peace and maintaining order. Arriving at a critical time, when acts of violence were being perpetuated, the companies were quickly posted, and before many hours elapsed quiet once more reigned, and all immediate danger was passed. To the companies of the Third, and also to the police, belong the credit of preventing the destruction of property, which probably would have occurred had they not showed such promptness and decision. The citizens of Fall River will not soon forget these services rendered, and it would be well for those persons who deem the militia a useless body, and think its annual appropriation so much money thrown away, to bear in mind the services rendered by the militia at the Boston fair, Mill River, and finally Fall River. If a little thought was given the matter and an unprejudiced conclusion arrived at the result might be expressed in a few words—"the Massachusetts militia is a body that should be kept together at any cost."

FIRST INFANTRY.—Company D (Roxbury City Guards) held their annual parade at target shoot at Lake Massaponag, Sharon, on the 28th of last month. The first medal for the best average shot was won by Lieutenant J. H. Bufford, the second medal by Private Woodbury, and the third medal by Private Grey.

The lowest bid for the fence around the State camp grounds is \$4,700, while the highest reaches the maximum sum of \$8,000. As the appropriation is but \$4,500 there will have to be a cut down somewhere, or there will be no fence to ornament the field next year.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

VETERANS' REUNION.—The following arrangements for the reunion of the war veterans of New Hampshire have been made: The encampment will be held at the Riding Park, in Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October. The following railroads will carry veteran soldiers, and sailors to and from Manchester at one-half the local rates, viz.: The Concord (including Suncook Valley, Manchester, and North Weare, Manchester and Lawrence, and Concord and Portsmouth); the Northern (including the Bristol Branch, and Concord and Claremont); the Boston and Concord and Montreal and White Mountains; the Chesire and Ashuelot; the Worcester and Nashua (including the Nashua and Rochester); the Boston, Lowell and Nashua (including the Wilton and Peterborough). Persons coming by the Boston, Concord and Montreal and White Mountains Railroad, can procure round trip tickets of conductors and not at the stations. Those who come by the Boston, Lowell and Nashua and the Wilton and Peterborough roads should purchase tickets only to Nashua, and from Nashua will purchase special tickets to Manchester and return. They will be furnished with free return tickets from Nashua by some officer at the camp ground. Round trip tickets will be sold at the ticket offices of all of the other roads above named. It is expected that the Eastern and the Boston and Maine, and their branches, will make the same reduction in fare as the roads, otherwise persons coming by those roads will have to pay full fare to and from Portsmouth, Newmarket Junction and Lawrence, and from those stations will purchase special tickets to Manchester and return. To prevent imposition, persons applying for tickets to the veterans' reunion will be required to furnish satisfactory evidence that they are veteran soldiers or sailors. The citizens of Manchester have volunteered to provide a collation for the veterans, at the camp ground, on their arrival there on Tuesday; and they will supply tea and coffee for all during the three days' encampment. Every man should provide himself with two days' rations; or, if preferred, subsistence can be obtained at the victualing tents, a limited number of which will be allowed on the grounds. An ample supply of tents, fuel and straw will be provided for the comfort and accommodation of every man. If the weather should be unfavorable the buildings in the Park can be used for barracks. General officers and their staffs are requested to appear in uniform, so far as is convenient, and with side-arms. It may not be necessary to say that every man will need his Army blanket and overcoat, or an equivalent, and a tin cup, plate, knife, fork and spoon. Musicians are requested to bring their instruments with them, and to report on their arrival at the camp to N. W. Marshall. All honorably discharged New Hampshire soldiers and sailors living out of the State, and all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors now in the State are earnestly requested to be present at the encampment; and it is very desirable that there should be a prompt and full attendance on the first day.

Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Samuel A. Duncan, of the Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, will deliver an oration before the veterans, on Wednesday, the second day of the en-

campment, and Lieutenant George A. Marden, of the sharpshooters, has been invited to read a poem appropriate to the occasion. The President of the United States, and several distinguished officers of the Army who commanded New Hampshire troops in the field, have been invited to be guests of the association. His Excellency the Governor, attended by his staff in uniform, is expected to review the veterans, the day when the review will take place to be hereafter announced in General Orders. Major-General Simon G. Griffin, of Keene, has been selected to take command, and has signified his acceptance of the office. General Griffin announces the following staff: Colonel Josiah Stevens, Manchester, chief of staff; Brevet Colonel Solon A. Carter, Keene, assistant adjutant-general; Captain W. S. Pillsbury, Londonderry, quartermaster; Captain S. S. Piper, Manchester, chief commissary; Captain Ira G. Wilkins, Weare, aide-de-camp. His General Order states that, "invested with no authority except the willing acquiescence of my comrades, no restraints will be imposed upon the veterans except such as are believed to be necessary for the highest enjoyment of all present, and for the protection of the citizens among whom we are encamped; and, with these ends in view, it is hoped that all orders and commands, issued in military form, but with no disposition to be arbitrary, will be promptly and cheerfully obeyed."

The reunion in Connecticut a short time ago was so markedly successful that we are induced to hope the same success for that of the New Hampshire veterans.

MARYLAND.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—The regular routine of drill and discipline will be resumed by the several companies on their respective drill nights at 8 o'clock P. M., commencing Monday, October 4. First sergeants will report for orders every Saturday night at 9 o'clock, at the adjutant's office. The commanding officer urges both officers and men to prompt and constant attendance at their company drills. As it is proposed that the regiment shall visit Philadelphia in July 1876, where it will meet the best and largest regiments of the country, both Regulars and volunteers, it is important that the command should be recruited to at least 800 men at once, so that the new men may be thoroughly drilled by that time.

As a series of competitive drills will be had during the coming season between the various companies—five having already taken action to that end—extra drills are suggested as necessary, and should be encouraged by commanding officers of companies.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.

The most complete and extensive telegraph organization is, according to the *Augsburg Gazette*, possessed by Prussia:

"Since the changes effected in 1873 seven parks have been established, each comprising three divisions—the first destined to establish, in time of war, telegraphic communication on the most advanced line; the second, to unite the headquarters with all the necessary points; the third to repair the conductors. The material of the first two divisions enables them to put up the wires for a length of between ten and twelve miles, to which the reserve brigade can add others ten miles long. It is only since 1856 that measures were taken in Prussia to organize a system of portable telegraphs. This material was utilized in 1864 during the war with Denmark, and in 1866 in the war with Austria. During the first campaign it was composed of two divisions; in the second, of four. It was during the war of 1866 that it was shown what invaluable services a military telegraph could render. The lesson then learned was immediately utilized, and when the war of 1870 broke out the field telegraph was composed of twelve divisions, commanded by a superior officer. The service, as at present constituted, has no organization for times of peace; and the battalion of Pioneers of the Guard and the 4th Battalion of Pioneers in garrison at Berlin or at Magdeburg supply the elements. The first furnishes seven divisions, the second five, each division consisting of a detachment of Pioneers of about ninety men, with three officers of Engineers, seven telegraph employes, one officer and fifty soldiers of the military train, and each park having thirteen wagons. Each wagon carries the material for laying 4½ miles of wire, besides 1,000 feet of cable, together with Morse's apparatus, with ten-pile batteries, for the establishment of stations. In Italy the military telegraph was first utilized on a grand scale during the operations against Ancona in 1861. From Ancona communication was established in two days between the army and the fleet, and between the headquarters and the various isolated corps, as well as between one and the other of those corps—and the whole united to the Italian telegraphic system. But it was during the American War of Secession that the military telegraph, perhaps, played the most conspicuous part. During the space of three years the army laid upwards of 8,000 kilometres of wire on land and 160 kilometres of cable in the sea. It was during this war that it was shown how useful the military telegraph might be made to carry out daring projects, to effect surprises, reconnaissances, requisitions, etc. The troops of partisans that were constantly operating upon the flanks of the armies were always accompanied by an experienced telegraphic operator, and important intelligence was thus frequently received by the leader of the band. On one occasion the Mayor of Cincinnati having telegraphed to a Federal general, encamped sixty miles distant, that General Morgan intended to attempt to take the city by a *coup de main*, asked for his assistance. The despatch was, however, intercepted, and Morgan himself replied, in the name of the Federal general, that he was about to proceed to Cincinnati, but that fresh horses would be required for his artillery, and these he would expect to find at a certain place which he designated. The horses were despatched, and Morgan took possession of them and put them to his own cannon. At the end of the war, in the month of February, 1871, the Germans in France had, according to the *Augsburg Gazette*, 1,587 miles of telegraph, and ninety-one stations in working order. Their telegraphic system at the end of February, 1871—besides the principal lines centred near Paris, and the circular lines round the capital—embraced St. Quentin, Amiens, Rouen, and Dieppe, in the north; Alençon, Le Mans, and Tours, in the west; and Orleans, Gien, Auxerre, Montbard, Dole, etc., in the south. Besides this, the telegraphic system in Germany was necessarily extended on the coasts of the Baltic and the North Sea for strategic purposes. Official military intelligence from headquarters was despatched during the war to 1860 telegraphic stations in North Germany, and to thirty-seven stations on the theatre of war itself.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The English report on Indian railways says: "Experiments were made in the Punjab, under the directions of Gen. Sir Charles Reid, to ascertain in what time guns and horses could be transported and landed, and the following were the results: 66 horses harnessed were embarked at 11 1-2 minutes; platforms were fixed in 4 1-2 minutes, and the horses were reshipped in 2 minutes. Half a battery fully equipped for service was ready to move in 39 minutes. From the time of disembarking to firing the first gun 6 1-2 minutes elapsed, second gun 9 1-2, third 13 1-2 minutes. The whole, including guns, limbers, wagons, etc., were disembarked in 35 1-2 minutes. A squadron of cavalry was embarked in six minutes."

The *Boadicea*, which is to be launched for the British Navy, at Portsmouth Dockyard on the 16th of this month, is similar in design to the *Bacchante* and *Euryalis*, excepting that she has a copper bottom and no ram. She is a 16-gun unarmored screw corvette, constructed of iron, and cased with wood, all the broadside guns being 118-pounders, and covered by a deck, by which means they are brought nearer to the water than in the *Rover* class, and the bow and stern guns, which are 64 pounders, are raised to a greater height, being placed upon the covering deck under a top-gallant forecastle and poop. Her displacement is 4,027 tons, and she is fitted with compound engines of 5250-horse power—one high-pressure, of 73 in. diameter, and two low-pressure, of 93 in. diameter, the stroke being 4 ft.

With as much despatch as possible, the new forts on the banks of the Thames, for the defence of London, are being supplied with the proper armaments, these being in some cases 38-ton guns, and in others 9 in. or 12-ton guns. At the fort on Coalhouse Point, a position of much importance from a defensive point of view, the whole of the guns necessary for its armament are in position, and in the course of a week or so the guns and platforms will be received at Cliff Fort. When the two forts referred to are fully armed and garrisoned they will be powerful barriers to the advance of any enemy which might be making his way by water to the metropolis. The works of the Shornmeade fortifications have not been pushed forward so rapidly, but it is understood that no time will now be lost in having them completed and armed; and it is believed that in a few months the whole of the fortifications intended to assist the garrisons of Sheerness, Isle of Grain, Tilbury, and Gravesend, in defending the river approach to Woolwich and the metropolis, will be not only completed as to construction, but in perfect working order. In some parts of the Thames—chiefly above Gravesend and Tilbury—powerful forts are constructed on either bank nearly opposite each other, so that hostile vessels coming within their ranges would be exposed to a crushing cross fire.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* says: "Some workmen occupied at the Chateau of Conde, in Normandy, have just found some cannon balls of granite, probably thrown by the English when that castle was taken by them in 1417. These spheres were found, as might be supposed, very defective projectiles, as they were made on the spot or in the quarries, and the exact weight could not be correctly judged; the centre of gravity was, besides, not always in the middle. Consequently, neither the range nor the aim could be always calculated with precision. They were for that reason fired from a great elevation. In 1428 a stone cannon ball discharged from the tower of Notre Dame, at Orleans, killed the Earl of Salisbury on the opposite side of the Loire. Some of these projectiles used during one memorable occasion are still preserved in the same city; two of them measure over 13 in. in diameter, and their weight exceeds 200 lb. The journal of the siege of that battle relates, in fact, that on the 1st of December, 1428, the English batteries threw against the town, balls weighing nearly 200 lb. On the 29th of January, 1429, Lancelot de Lile, who commanded the English, had his hand carried off by a stone shot from the walls."

The *Stamboul*, a French paper published in Constantinople, gives some particulars respecting the Chinese navy which possess some interest at the present time. The ships composing the flotilla cruising on the southern coasts of China, the *Stamboul* says, belonged not so long ago to the Viceroy of Canton, who had purchased them from England, but lately the Imperial government decided that they should hoist the Imperial flag. These vessels number sixteen; they measure, on an average, 300 tons each, which makes for the sixteen a mean total of 4,800 tons; they mount eighty-two guns in all, and have the outward appearance of English gunboats. Their artillery is relatively powerful. The *Tien-Fo*, of 150 tons, carries six guns, among which are two little Krupps. The *Jan-Lan*, of 221 tons, also carries six guns, of which one is a 70-pounder Armstrong. On those of the ships which are commanded by Frenchmen the crews are armed with Chassepots, and on those commanded by Englishmen the Snider is the weapon in use. All the vessels have also a certain number of French revolvers on board. They are each accompanied by a war junk, armed with ten or twelve cannons, and another junk as coal-tender. The commanders, officers, engineers, and two or three

instructors in gunnery are Europeans; the remainder of the crews are Chinese. All the words of command are given in English, but the instructions are drawn up either in French or English, according to the nationality of the commander. The Chinese sailors work their guns very well, and some among them are good gunners. The sailors receive on an average twelve piastres per month in shape of wages, and out of this sum they have to clothe and board themselves. The minor repairs which these vessels require are effected in Canton, in the arsenal built about two years ago, and which, it is said, will have to be closed, as it does not by any means pay.

The *London Broad Arrow* says: A new phase has become apparent in Colonel Baker's case, the millions—often just when the powerful are unjust—are gradually declaring in his favor. At first, fearing that he would secure impunity, a yell was raised against him; but now when his entire estate and means of livelihood have been confiscated by an absolute will, in addition to the allotted punishment which he is now undergoing by judgment of a regular court, the tide of public opinion has entirely turned, and, if we mistake not, this act of heavy oppression, even upon a guilty man, will sway the popular mind at the next general election, for, with the many, a martyr is a martyr even when he belongs to the higher ranks of society, and the very fact that he has committed an offence which warrants a moderate punishment, will rather increase than diminish the extent of the sympathy felt for him, when he stands out prominently before them as the victim of an overwhelming oppression. It must be remembered that whatever the presumed necessity for an attempt to strike terror into men of lax morality who hold commissions in her Majesty's services, thousands upon thousands will consider such offences of a most trivial character, and will brood over the fact that such a disproportioned punishment is even possible in a country boastful of its subjection to the rule of justice only. There never was anything more ill-advised than the attempt to publicly link the name of the Queen with that of her responsible servants in a matter which bids fair ere long to create a burst of popular indignation.

The reorganization of the Russian cavalry, according to the *St. Petersburg Invalid*, is to be accompanied by a new distribution of the field artillery. In order to give the cavalry divisions the necessary independence of action, two batteries of six guns each are to be attached to each of the cavalry divisions except that of the Don Cossacks. The divisions of the cavalry of the guard are to have a special brigade of six batteries. The increase in the number of batteries was mainly effected by reducing the number of guns in each of them from eight to six. This measure (says the *Invalid*), besides increasing the number of "tactical units," which are capable of independent action, makes the field batteries, owing to their having been reduced to six guns only, more easily and rapidly moveable. This is an advantage of special importance in actions where cavalry is engaged, as it facilitates manœuvring, especially on broken ground. Moreover, a battery of six guns presents a much smaller surface to an enemy's fire than one of eight guns. In order to keep the field artillery up to its strength in time of war, two reserve batteries have been formed of six guns each. The training battery is also to be converted into a reserve battery in time of war, and the men attached to it will be used for completing the field artillery of the guard. The new formation of the field batteries and their distribution among the cavalry divisions are to take place in the course of the autumn. When the arrangement is completed, the field artillery will be constituted in the proportion of four and a half guns for every 1,000 men; six batteries of the guard (including one of Cossacks), and twenty-eight line batteries (including seven Cossacks), will belong to the cavalry divisions, and fourteen batteries will be attached to the Don Cossack detachments. Further, in order to cover losses in time of war and train men and horses for the batteries on active service, there will be available three reserve batteries of the line, and one of Don Cossacks. All the regular mounted batteries will in time of war have six horses for the guns and two for the ammunition wagons.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the nature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

POST-WADSWORTH.—On Saturday, Oct. 2, at St. Michael's Church, Genesee, N. Y., by the Right Reverend A. Cleveland Cox, Bishop of Western New York, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Coile, ARTHUR POST, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late General James S. Wadsworth.

RODER-SHOEMAKER.—On Thursday, Sept. 16, 1875, at St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, Cal., by Rev. H. P. Gallagher, Major J. W. Roder, U. S. Army, to Miss GUSSE SHOEMAKER.

DIED.

BROWNROY.—At Yonkers, at the residence of his grandfather, Rowell A. Roberts, Friday, Oct. 1, HENRY ROBINSON, only child of J. K. and Lieut. W. H. Brownson, U. S. Navy, aged 9 months 26 days.

HARWOOD.—On the 22d of September, at Marion, Mass., the residence of his grandfather, Rear-Admiral A. A. Harwood, U. S. Navy, ALLEN, aged 8 years, son of Major Franklin Harwood, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and Julia Herbert Hauser, his wife.

PARKHURST.—At Portland, Oregon, on the 30th Sept., PERCY, infant daughter of Lillie and Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, U. S. Army, aged 2 months and 15 days.

STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY.

NAME, RATE AND CLASS.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton'ge.	COMMANDERS.	LAST HEARD FROM.	NAME, RATE AND CLASS.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton'ge.	COMMANDERS.	LAST HEARD FROM.
NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.						ASIATIC STATION.					
				Rr.-Ad. J. R. M. Mullany.						Rr.-Adml. Wm. Reynolds.	
Worcester, s. Flag-s.	2nd	15	3000	Capt. W. D. Whiting.	Aspinwall.	Hartford, s.	2nd	18	3000	Capt. D. B. Harmony.	En route home.
Dictator, s.	2nd	9	1750	Comdr. R. L. Law.	Port Royal, S. C.	Tennessee, s.	2nd	23	3135	Capt. W. W. Low.	En route to station.
Canandaigua, s.	2nd	10	955	Capt. Edward Barrett.	Norfolk, Va.	Kearsarge, s.	3rd	6	695	Comdr. F. V. McNair.	Nagasaki.
Plymouth, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. John H. Russell.	Norfolk, Va.	Yantic, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Robt. F. R. Lewis.	Yokohama.
Ossipee, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. L. Breese.	Norfolk, Va.	Ashuelot, p.	3rd	6	786	Comdr. Edm. O. Matthews.	Nagasaki.
CANONICUS, s.	4th	2	550	Comdr. Chas. A. Babcock.	New Orleans.	Saco, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Chas. J. McDougal.	Yokohama.
Shawmut, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. G. C. Witte.	Aspinwall.	Monocacy, p.	3rd	6	747	Comdr. Joseph P. Fyffe.	Nagasaki.
Pinta, s.	4th	2	306	Lt.-Comdr. N. Mayo Dyer.	Port Royal, S. C.	Palos, s.	4th	6	806	Lt.-Comdr. W. R. Bridgman.	Shanghai.
SAUGUS, s.	4th	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. Jos. B. Coghlan.	Pensacola.	SPECIAL SERVICE.					
AJAX, s.	4th	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate.	Pensacola.	Powhatan, p.	2nd	17	3182	Capt. James E. Jonett.	En route to Port au Prince.
MAHOOC, s.	4th	2	550	Lt. Geo. R. Durand.	Pensacola.	Swatara, s.	3rd	8	910	Comdr. A. P. Cooke.	New York.
MANHATTAN, s.	4th	2	550	Lt. Jas. A. Chesley.	Pensacola.	Michigan, p.	3rd	8	450	Comdr. J. H. Gillis.	En route to Marquette.
Passes, sails.	3rd	2	872	Lt. John K. Winn.	Port Royal, S. C.	Despatch, s.	4th	4	730	Comdr. Fredk. Rodgers.	Newport, R. I.
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.						Tallapoosa, p.	4th	2	650	Lt. D. G. McRitchie.	Washington.
				Rear-Adml. Wm. E. LeRoy.		Gettysburg, p.	4th	2	518	Lt.-Comdr. F. M. Green.	Galveston.
Brooklyn, s. Flag-s.	2nd	20	3000	Capt. John H. Upshur.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	Rio Bravo, s.	3rd	6	640	Comdr. J. D. Marvin.	Chester, Pa.
Monongahela, s.	2nd	11	960	Capt. Lewis A. Kimberly.	Montevideo.	Alert, s.	3rd	10	1236	Comdr. Edward Terry.	Annapolis, Md.
Wasp, p.	4th	1	365	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland.	Montevideo.	NAVY YARD AND SHORE STATIONS.					
Frolic, s.	4th	8	614		En route.	Minnesota, s.	1st	46	3000	Captain A. W. Johnson.	New York. Flag-ship of Vice-Ad.
EUROPEAN STATION.						Colorado, s.	1st	46	3032	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.	Receiving Ship, New York.
				Rr.-Adml. John L. Worden.		New Hampshire, sails.	2nd	15	9500	Comdr. Chas. H. Cushman.	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.
Franklin, s. Flag-s.	1st	39	3173	Capt. Saml. R. Franklin.	Lisbon.	Ohio, s.	2nd	23	3700	Capt. Ralph Chandler.	Receiving Ship, Boston.
Alaska, s.	2nd	12	1132	Capt. A. A. Sommes.	Lisbon.	Independence, s.	3rd	23	1891	Capt. Thos. Patterson.	Receiving Ship, Mare Island.
Congress, s.	2nd	16	3000	Capt. Earl English.	Adriatic Sea.	Sabine, s.	3rd	22	1475	Comdr. A. R. Yates.	Receiving Ship, Portsmouth, N. H.
Junia, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. Dana Greene.	Lisbon.	Potomac, s.	3rd	22	1475	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr.	Receiving Ship, Philadelphia.
N. PACIFIC STATION.						Santas, s.	3rd	48	1475	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy.
				Rear-Adml. John J. Almy.		St. Louis, s.	3rd	16	431	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. Hooker.	Receiving Ship, League Island.
Pensacola, s. Flag-s.	2nd	22	3000	Capt. Bancroft Gherardi.	En route to Lower Cal.	St. Mary, s.	3rd	16	768	Comdr. Robt. L. Pythian.	School Ship, New York.
Benicia, s.	2nd	12	1132	Capt. Wm. E. Hopkins.	San Francisco, Cal.	Dale, s.	3rd	8	330	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.	Naval Academy.
Portsmouth, sails.	3rd	14	846	Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr.	Mare Island, Cal.	Relief, s.	4th	3	468	Lt. E. D. Tausig.	Receiving Ship, Washington.
Tuscarora, s.	3rd	6	726	Comdr. Jos. N. Miller.	San Francisco, Cal.	Alarm, s. (Corp. boat)	4th	1	400	Lt. W. B. Huff.	Newport, R. I.
S. PACIFIC STATION.						Tugs.					
				Rr.-Adml. Reed Werden.		Intrepid, s.	4th	—	330	Comdr. C. L. Huntington.	New York.
Richmond, s. Flag-s.	2nd	14	2000	Capt. Philip C. Johnson.	Panama.	Nina, s.	4th	4	306	Mate J. H. Brown.	Torpedo Boat, Newport, R. I.
Omaha, s.	2nd	12	1132	Capt. Edw. Simpson.	Panama.	Phlox, s.	4th	4	317	Mate Benj. G. Perry.	New York.
Onward, sails.	4th	3	704	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. S. Keyser.	Callao, Peru (storeship).	Rescue, s.	4th	4	111	Mate Samuel Lomax.	Fire Tug, Washington.

* Battery of Howitzers. † Ordered.

-Iron-clads in small caps. Wooden sailing vessels in Italics.

s. indicates a propeller; p. a side wheel steamer.

HOTELS.

"WEST POINT HOTEL,"

WEST POINT, N. Y.

The Only Hotel on the Post.

ALBERT H. CRANEY.

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,

Fort Monroe, Virginia.

This hotel comfortably built, nicely furnished, and well kept. Open all the year. Offers extraordinary inducements for the accommodation of families of Officers of the Army and Navy, at low rates, for the Fall, Winter, and Spring months. For further information address H. PHOEBUS, Proprietor.

BREVOORT HOUSE.

FIFTH AVENUE, near Washington Square, N. Y.

A quiet Hotel, with a Restaurant of peculiar excellence; its patrons are of the best families of this country and Europe.

CLARK & WAITE, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE.

BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREET, N. Y.

Two blocks from Union Square. GEORGE P. HARLOW, Proprietor. Rooms from \$7 per week upwards. Restaurant first-class and at popular prices.

HOFFMAN HOUSE

AND RESTAURANT, BROADWAY, FIFTH AVE. AND MADISON SQUARE, New York.

Said by all travellers to be the best Hotel in the world. C. H. READ, Proprietor.

Health Comfort

SECURED BY USING

MITH'S PATENT VENTILATED SECTIONAL

MATRESS,

Made of best curled hair. Costs no more than the ordinary mattress. Cooler in summer, more comfortable at all times. The sections are interchangeable, and handled as easily as a pillow, and a fresh sleeping surface every night thereby assured. Highly recommended by Physicians. Every mattress guaranteed strictly represented. Common Mattresses made over on the ventilated principle.

For Army and Navy Officers, they are invaluable, being so easily handled and occupying so little space.

Send for illustrated Circular. Address

Patent Ventilated Mattress Co.,
661 Broadway, New York.

Military Clothing

OF EVERY GRADE AND STYLE.

JOHN BOYLAN,

139 GRAND ST. Near Broadway, N. Y.
SPECIALTY. Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of Officers' Uniforms.

WILLIAM SACHSE,

783 BROADWAY,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.)

MANUFACTURER OF

Shirts and Underwear.

Best of References from Army and Navy Officers.
Send for Self-Measurement Circular and Price List.
Sample Shirts made and sent by mail.



RUFUS SMITH,

663 Broadway, N. Y.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

TO ORDER.
FURNISHING GOODS forwarded to any Post in the United States.
Send for Circular.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.



PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT gives a continuous current of Electricity around the body and cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Nervous Exhaustion, &c., &c., arising from over-worked brain and acts of indiscretion. It is endorsed by the most eminent Physicians in Europe and America, and thousands that are wearing it and have been restored to health, give their testimony as to its great curative powers. Testimonials and circulars forwarded on application on receipt of six cents postage. Apply or address PAOLI BELL CO., 12 Union Square, opposite Washington's Monument, New York. Say what paper. PRICES FROM \$6 AND UPWARDS.

Constant Window Ventilation.

Size 6 inches in diameter.
Nickel Plated.
SUPPLIES PURE AIR WITHOUT DRAUGHT Simply because it propels, and at the same time distributes, air in large circles. It can be used in any window, partition, chimney, car, door, etc. Thousands in use in principal Hotels, Banks, Schools, Newspaper Houses, etc. References mailed to show that Ventilators are Noiseless, Durable, and will accomplish everything claimed for them.

Sold by Hardware, Metal Workers, Glass Dealers, House Furnishing Stores, etc., and wholesale only by
CONSTANT VENTILATOR CO.,
77 GREENE STREET, New York.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY CASHED IN ADVANCE. 6 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits Payable on Demand. Special rates allowed on time deposits.
J. H. SQUIER & CO., Bankers,
Washington, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS,

MILITARY GOODS.

GOLD AND SILVER

LACES, FRINGES, CORDS, TASSELS, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, EMBROIDERIES.

Full-dress Chapeaux, Hats, Feltique Caps, Epaullets, Belts, Sashes, Swords, Etc., and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States constantly on hand and made to order at short notice.

POLLARD, LEIGHTON & CO.,

No. 104 TREMONT STREET, Boston.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
Goods Sent C.O.D.

J. C. F. DEECKEN,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
MILITARY GOODS.

FULL-DRESS CAPS, EPAULETS, FATIGUE CAPS, AND ALL KINDS OF EQUIPMENTS OF

THE NATIONAL GUARD
OF VARIOUS STATES CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

Wholesale and Retail,
NO. 160 GRAND STREET
Between Broadway and Centre St.
(Formerly 160 Canal St.) New York.

J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,

ARMY TAILOR,

736 BROADWAY, New York.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

Army, Navy and Citizens' MERCHANT TAILOR,

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
617 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Washington, D. C.

JOHN EARLE & CO.,

Army and Navy Tailors,
Two doors above the "Old South,"
390 WASHINGTON ST. (old No. 154),
BOSTON, MASS.

E. McR. TIMONEY. W. L. VANDERLIP.
E. McR. TIMONEY & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 24 National Bank Building, opp. Post Office, Washington, D. C.

General Banking and Exchange Business. Dealers in Gold, Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities. Orders executed at the Washington and New York Stock Boards.

Army Officers' pay accounts cashed.

Cut this Out.

BROWNE'S Patent METALLIC and RUBBER Weather Strips for Windows and Doors, entirely exclude COLD DRAFTS, rain and snow in Winter, saving half your fuel. Exclude DUST in Summer, saving Furniture, Carpets and Draperies, and stop RATTLING SASHES. Windows raised and lowered as usual for ventilation. Stood the test 12 YEARS. Windows and Doors Measured FREE OF CHARGE. Send your address, and let us do one or two on trial.
FOR OUR ADDRESS, Look in N. Y. City Directory under B. For Browne's Metallic Weather Strips. M. For Metallic Weather Strips, (Browne's) W. For Weather Strips, (Browne's Metallic).
THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO.

812 Broadway, New York.

THE

WENCK

PERFUMES



80 DISTINCT ODORS

COLOGNES, COLOGNE EXTRACTS, SACHETS, LAVENDER AND FLORIDA WATERS, &c., &c.

Strictly the Finest Goods Made.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

1200 Broadway & 381 6th Ave., New York.

Magic Lantern & 100 Slides for \$100

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., 591 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views, Graphoscopes, Megaleithoscopes, Albums and Photographs of Celebrities. Photo-Lantern Slides a specialty. Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, Awarded First Premium at Vienna Exposition.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawings every 17 days.
752 PRIZES, amounting to... \$450,000

One prize of... \$100,000
One prize of... \$50,000
One prize of... \$25,000
One prize of... \$10,000
Two prizes of \$5,000 each... 10,000
Ten prizes of \$1,000 each... 10,000
Eighty-nine prizes of \$500 each... 44,800
Six hundred and fifty-five prizes of \$300 each... 155,500

Circulars with full information sent free. Tickets for sale and prizes cashed by F. O. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 10 Liberty Street, New York.

Presses from \$4 to

\$250. Send Three Cent Stamp for Catalogue to W. Y. EDWARDS, 25 Church Street, New York.

BENT & BUSH,

445 and 447 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF:

Army, Navy, United States Revenue Marine, National Guard, Volunteer Militia, and Band Equipments,
INVENTORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

GOSSAMER TOP CHASSEUR CAP,

For U. S. Army Officers.

Estimates furnished for Military and Naval Goods in any quantity.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

WARNOCK & COMPANY,

ARMY AND NAVY HATTERS, EQUIPMENTS AND EMBROIDERIES,
519 BROADWAY, New York City.



OUR NOBBY CAP.



OUR MEDIUM.



THE REGULATION.



POLLAK'S MEERSCHAUM DEPOT

27 JOHN ST., 4 doors west of Nassau.

Received a Diploma in 1863 and a Medal in 1865, from the American Institute, these being the first premiums awarded in this country for Meerschaum Goods.

Any special designs of Pipes or Cigar-holders cut to order within 10 days' notice. Pipes, etc., cut from Photographs, Monograms, Crests, etc., a specialty. Satisfaction will be guaranteed in all cases, Mr. Pollak having been engaged in this business for 43 years.

Repairing done and ambers fitted at the shortest notice.

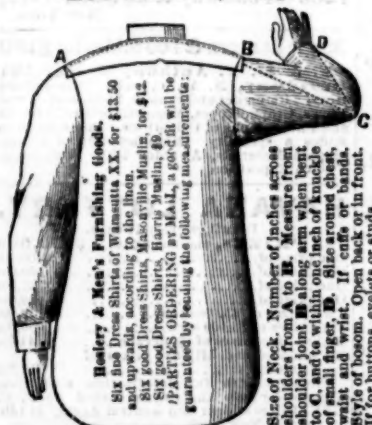
A finely illustrated circular will be sent free of charge on application to P. O. Box 5009.



POST BUTLERS, ETC., SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

J. W. JOHNSTON,

260 Grand St., New York.



UNDERWEIGHTS & DRAWERS AT POPULAR PRICES.



W. L. HAYDEN, Teacher of Guitar and Flute, Agent for Tilton's Patent Guitars; the best in use. Dealer in Musical Instruments, Music and Guitars. Catalogue sent upon application. 257 Broadway, New York, Mass.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
MARKS' PATENTS, with Rubber Hands and Feet, received GOLD MEDAL at American Institute Fair, 1865, and First Premiums at every Exhibition since, closing with Diploma for Maintained Superiority in 1874. And above all, their most earnest advocates are the thousands who use them. *U. S. Gov't Mfr.* Every disabled soldier and citizen using Artificial Limbs, who are not now familiar with our Patents, will find it to their interest to send us a clear statement of their case; they will receive in return, our large Pamphlet, containing a history of, and much information concerning these world-renowned Substitutes. Also instructions to soldiers how to make their applications for the new issue of Gov't Limbs, which commences in July, this year—all free.
A. A. MARKS, 575 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



W. READ and SONS,
13 Faneuil Hall Sq., Boston,
AGENTS FOR
W. & C. SCOTT & SON'S
GENUINE
BREECH-LOADERS.
Also, Westley Richards—Webley—Greener, Moore, and other makes, from \$10.00 up. Send for Circulars.

SHARPS RIFLE CO.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

The World-Renowned

Sharps Patent Breech-Loading

MILITARY, SPORTING,

AND CREEDMOOR RIFLES.

The Superiority of the SHARPS
Established.

SHARPS Versus REMINGTONS.

AT THE GREAT INTER-STATE MATCH JUNE 24, 1875, BETWEEN CO. E, FIRST CALIFORNIA INFANTRY, USING THE SHARPS MILITARY RIFLE, AND CO. D, TWELFTH N. Y. REGT., USING REMINGTON'S MILITARY RIFLE—THE SHARPS RIFLE WAS THE WINNER BY A SCORE OF 511 POINTS AGAINST 488 POINTS. MAJORITY 23.

International Match,

DOLLYMOUNT, IRELAND:

AVERAGE SCORE SHARPS, 162

REMINGTON 160

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

MILITARY CLOTHING.

W. D. STRYKER & CO.,
434 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Cor. Howard.

NATIONAL GUARDS UNIFORMS
A SPECIALTY.

Particular attention paid to the Manufacture of Officers' and Band Uniforms.

SMOKE VANITY FAIR

It is shaved from the best Natural Leaf, for Meerschaum and Cigarettes. Does not make the tongue sore. Liberal sample on receipt of money. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for circular.

Wm. S. Kimball & Co.,

Peerless Tobacco Works, Rochester, N. Y.

From JAS. H. STAATS, Arch St., Phila.
Please inform me where in this city I can procure your world renowned "Vanity Fair." Can't keep house without it.

From HENRY WAGNER, Capt. 1st U. S. Cavalry, Camp McDermitt, Nev.

We like Vanity Fair now as well as we did a few months since, and only hope that it may be sold in its unadulterated quality for a hundred years to come.

It is clean and sweet; and a most pleasing soothe of disturbed feelings; and a capital companion; and a comforter.

From HORITZ BIELSCHOWSKY, Coneyos, Col.
As I opened the box of Vanity Fair, a good many friends present tried it, and all considered it the best tobacco we ever smoked.

JOHN JUST & BRO.,

613 Broadway, New York.

MAIN FURNISHERS

FOR THE

Army and Navy.

IN FINE

Custom Shirts

and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

N.B. When Goods are sent C.O.D., we allow the package to be opened for examination.

DREKA

IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING

FINE STATIONERY

AND

Engraving House,

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

THE HAZARD POWDER CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Gunpowder.

Hazard's "Electric" Powder.

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. only.

Hazard's "American Sporting." Nos. 1 (fine) to 3 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and 6 1/2 lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for upland and prairie shooting. Well adapted to short guns.

Hazard's "Duck Shooting." Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6 1/2 and 13 1/2 lb. kegs. Burns slowly and very clean, shooting remarkably close, and with great penetration. For field, forest, or water shooting, it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech loader.

Hazard's "Kentucky Rifle."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6 1/2 and 13 1/2 lb. kegs. Burns slowly and very clean, shooting remarkably close, and with great penetration. For field, forest, or water shooting, it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech loader.

Hazard's "Kentucky Rifle."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6 1/2 and 13 1/2 lb. kegs. Burns slowly and very clean, shooting remarkably close, and with great penetration. For field, forest, or water shooting, it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech loader.

SUPERIOR MINING AND BLASTING

POWDER.

CARTRIDGE, CANNON AND MUSKET POWDER; ALSO SPECIAL GRADES FOR EXPORT, OF ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR PROOF. MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

The above can be had of dealers, or of the Company's Agents in every prominent city, or wholesale at our office,

88 Wall Street, New York.